Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 4TH MAY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1889.

No. 244.—Mr. H. W. Steel is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th May 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 3rd May 1889.

No. 382-*F*.—Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Bengal, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from 29th April 1889, and until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd May 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 406.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains,—1st *May* 1889.

* * * * *

Henry Samuel Price Davies.

* * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

* * * * *

Surgeon-Major W. Center, M. B., with effect from the 19th April 1889, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson, M. B., promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 411.—Honorary Surgeon John Rehill is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th March 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May 1889.

No. 134.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (1), of the Electricity Act, 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

General.

1. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) expressions used in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Electricity Act, 1887, have the same meanings as in those Acts :

(2) "electric supply line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity for light or power, with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe, or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing electricity or electric currents for light or power :

(3) "main" means a conductor used to convey electricity from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use :

(4) "lead" means a conductor used to distribute electricity from the mains to the various appliances in which it is to be used :

(5) "switch" means any appliance for permitting, arresting or changing the flow of electricity in conductors :

(6) "commutator" means any appliance for regulating or diverting the flow, or for altering the direction, of electricity in conductors:

(7) "cut-out" means any appliance for confining the flow of electricity to conductors capable of safely carrying it when its amount rises accidentally above the normal:

(8) "transformer" means any appliance by means of which electricity of high potential is converted to electricity of lower potential, or *vice versâ*.

Rules for the protection of person and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity.

2. Whenever notice has been given under Section 3 of the Electricity Act, XIII of 1887, of an intention of any person to undertake the business of supplying electricity or to use electricity for a public purpose or in a public place or such other place as is referred to in clause (*b*) of that section, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police receiving such notice shall forthwith report the circumstance to the Local Government, who may thereupon authorise an officer, either by name or in virtue of his office, to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which the officer has reason to believe any appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity are, and any building or place to and in which electricity is to be supplied and used.

3. The Local Government shall, if necessary, instruct the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, as to the roads or public places in which overhead electric supply lines are not to be allowed, and the persons undertaking the supply of electricity or using the same shall attend to any orders of these officers in this respect.

4. The person or persons who intend to undertake the business of supplying electricity, or intend to use the same for the purpose or in a place indicated in Rule 1, shall provide all means for testing the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of electricity.

5. Conductors must have a sectional area and conductivity so proportioned to the work they have to do that if double the current proposed is sent through them, the temperature of such conductors shall not exceed 150° Fahrenheit.

6. The conductors or their casings must be placed in sight as far as possible; and they must always be as accessible as circumstances will permit.

7. Within buildings the conductors must all be insulated; and this rule applies equally to all conductors and parts of fittings which may have to be handled.

8. Whatever insulating material is employed, it must not soften until a temperature of 170° F. has been reached, and in all cases the material must be damp-proof.

9. When leads pass through roofs, floors, walls or partitions, and where they cross or are liable to touch metalic substances such as bell-wires, iron girders or pipes, they must be thoroughly protected by suitable additional covering; and where they are liable to abrasion from any cause, or to the depredations of rats or mice, they must be encased in some suitable hard material.

10. In the case of portable fittings with which flexible leads are used, special precautions must be taken.

11. Conductors must be kept as far apart as circumstances will permit, the spacing between them being governed by their potential difference.

12. When conductors are carried in very inflammable structures, precautions must be taken to isolate them therefrom.

13. Conductors which are protected on the outside by lead or metallic armour of any kind require the greatest care in fixing on account of the large conducting surface which would become connected to the core in the event of metallic contact between them.

14. In cases where conductors pass into a building, from one building to another, or from one room to another, precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of fire or water passing along the course of the conductors

15. All joints must be mechanically and electrically perfect, to prevent heat being generated at these points. When soldering fluids are used in making joints, the latter must be carefully washed and dried before insulation is applied.

16. Under all circumstances complete metallic circuits must be employed. Gas and water pipes must never form part of the circuit, as their joints are rarely electrically good, and therefore become a source of danger.

17. Overhead conductors, whether passing over or attached to buildings, must be insulated at their points of support. Precautions must be taken to obviate all risk of short circuiting where they are likely to touch a building or other overhead conductors and wires, either by their own falling or being fallen upon by other conductors.

18. In the case of overhead wires, every main conductor must have a lightning protector at each point where it enters or branches into a building.

19. Metal fastenings for fixing conductors must be avoided.

20. The insulation of a system of distribution must be such that the greatest leakage from any conductor to earth (and in case of parallel working, from one conductor to the other, when all branches are switched on, but the lamps, motors, &c., removed) does not exceed one-five-thousandth part of the total current intended for the supply of the said lamps, motors, &c., the test being made at the usual working electromotive force.

21. It is desirable as a means for the prevention of accidents for the positive lead to be coloured differently to the negative, or made otherwise distinguishable.

22. Every switch or commutator must be of such construction as to comply with the following condition, namely, that, when the handle is moved or turned to and from the positions of "on" and "off," it is impossible for it to remain in any intermediate position or to permit of a permanent arc or heating.

23. The handle of every switch must be completely insulated from the circuit.

24. The main switches of a building must be placed as near as possible to the point of entrance of the conductors, or to the generators of the current if they are within the building itself. Switches must be provided on both leads.

25. Switch boards must bear clear instructions for their use by the inexperienced.

26. Switches, commutators, resistances, bare connections, lamps, &c., must be mounted on incombustible bases. Cut-outs mounted on bases of wood rendered uninflammable are admissible. Vulcanite bases are undesirable in damp situations. The cracking of porcelain and earthenware fittings is a source of danger which can be avoided by precautions in fixing.

27. All circuits must be protected with cut-outs; and all leads from the mains or small conductors from larger ones must be fitted with cut-outs at their branching points.

28. Where fusible cut-outs are used, the section must so be situated within its frame that the fused metal cannot fall where it may cause a "short circuit" or an ignition.

29. For all main conductors a cut-out must be provided for both the "flow" and "return," and the two fusible sections must not be in the same compartment.

30. The flexible leads of portable fittings must in all cases be protected by cut-outs at their fixed points of connection.

31. Arc lamps must always be guarded by lanterns or netted globes, so as to prevent danger from ascending sparks and from falling glass and incandescent pieces of carbon.

32. All parts of the lamps and lanterns which are liable to be handled (except by the persons employed to trim them) must be insulated.

33. The armatures and field-magnet coils of dynamo-machines must be thoroughly insulated. Dynamo-machines must always be fixed in dry places; and they must not be exposed to dust flyings or other industrial waste products carried in suspension in the air. They must not be permitted in the working rooms of mills, where the liability to such dangers exists, or where any inflammable manufactures are carried on, or inflammable materials are stored.

34. Motors must be subject to the same conditions; but when it is necessary to use them in positions such as those referred to, they must be securely cased in, such cases having a non-combustible lining.

35. Both primary and secondary batteries must be placed and used under the same precautions as prescribed for dynamo-machines; and the room in which they are placed must be well ventilated. The batteries themselves must be well insulated.

36. When transformers are used to transform either direct or alternating currents of high electromotive force, that is, from or to an electromotive force of, say, 200 volts, they, together with their switches and cut-outs, must be placed in a fire and moisture proof structure, preferably outside the building for which they are required. No part of such apparatus must be accessible, except to the person in charge of their maintenance.

37. In all cases conductors conveying currents of high electromotive force inside buildings must be specially and exceptionally insulated, cased in, the casing made fire-proof.

38. The positive and negative terminals connected to such conductors must not be permitted to be nearer each other than 12 inches.

39. Transformers which, under normal conditions of load, heat above 150° Fahrenheit must not be permitted to remain in use.

40. Transformers must be so constructed that under no circumstances whatever should a contact between the primary and secondary coils lead the high electromotive force into the building.

41. No repairs nor alterations must be made when the current is "on."

42. Full particulars of the proposed installation must be furnished when required to the officer authorised by the Local Government under Rule 1. These particulars must include a statement of the maximum current to be sent by means of the various conductors, the electromotive force of the current, and the nature of the current (whether direct or alternating) that is to be employed. Samples of the conductors to be used must be furnished, that their conductivity and the quality of their insulation may be ascertained. Specimens of the cut-outs, protectors and switches may be required, if considered necessary, by such officer.

Rules for preventing Telegraph lines from being injuriously affected by any appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electricity.

43. Any person supplying or using electricity shall not lay down any electric supply line or do any other work for the supply or use of electricity whereby any telegraph line established by, or by license from, the Governor-General in Council is or may be injuriously affected. Before any such electric supply line is laid down, or work is done within ten yards of any part of such telegraph line (other than repairs or the laying of connections with the mains where the direction of the electric supply lines so laid down crosses such telegraph line at right angles at the point of shortest distance and continues the same for a distance of six feet on each side of such point), the person or his agent shall not more than twenty-eight nor less than fourteen clear days before commencing such work give written notice to the Telegraph authority, specifying the course and nature of the work, including the gauge of any electric supply lines; and the person and his agent shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be made by the Telegraph authority for the purpose of preventing any telegraph lines established by, or by license from, the Governor-General in Council from being injuriously affected by the said work.

44. Any difference which arises between the Telegraph authority and the person supplying or using electricity or his agent with respect to any requirements so made shall be referred to the Local Government for decision, and the orders of that Government shall be final.

45. For the purposes of the foregoing rules, a telegraph line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, in any manner affected by such work, or by any use made of such work.

46. Electric supply lines must throughout their entire lengths and in all localities be so constructed as to avoid contact with telegraph lines, and, if carried overhead, must be so placed as to enable telegraph lines at any future time to be carried in any street on posts of 24 feet in height without contact with or interference from such electric supply lines.

47. Only one side of any street must be occupied by electric supply lines.

48. At all street crossings the minimum headway of electric supply lines must be 30 feet.

49. The provisions of Rules 5 and 6 may be relaxed in certain localities where it is not intended immediately to construct telegraph lines for, or by license from, the Governor-General in Council, on condition that the person or persons erecting the electric supply lines give a general undertaking to the Telegraph authority to comply with these rules within fourteen days from the time when notice may be given that telegraph lines are to be constructed in such localities.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH MAY 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10*th May* 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 425.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, C.B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 381, Army Regulations, India, vol. I., part I.

* * * * * * * *

No. 428.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Roberts, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for five months.

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E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH MAY 1889.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st May 1889.

No. 1.—Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for nine months, under Section 50 (1 and 2) of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st May 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in the P. W. D.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 18TH MAY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th May 1889.

No. 895.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Friday, the 24th May.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th May 1889.

No. 648.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. A. Roe, of the Bengal Civil Service, Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Mr. T. W. Smyth, who has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 28th April 1889.

Mr. A. H. Benton, Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Judge, to be Additional Judge, temporarily, until further orders, *vice* Mr. Roe.

No. 650.—With effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Sir H. M. Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, to appoint Mr. Protul Chandar Chattarji to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 16th May 1889.

No. 447.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 693, dated 21st August 1888, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. E. Tucker are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th May 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 447.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab, (p. a.) for 143 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 459.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Henry Raynor Goulding to be Major, to complete the establishment.

No. 460.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Heyman Le Marchand to be Captain, *vice* Egerton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May 1889.

No. 150.—The services of Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1889, under Section 110, Rule 9A (*b*) of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 151.—With reference to Notification No. 150 of this date, Colonel A. LeMessurier, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, *vice* Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH MAY 1889.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1889.

No. 21 S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

* * * * * *

To be Companions.

Colonel EDWARD LACON OMMANNEY, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshâwar Division, and lately Political Officer with the Hazára Field Force.

* * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th May 1889.

No. 2099 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * *

Khalifa Syad Muhammad Husain, Foreign Minister of the Patiála State.

* * * * *

No. 2101 I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rái Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * *

Pundit Ishar Das, Confidential Clerk to the Commissioner of Pesháwar.

* * * * *

Sardár Kirpal Singh, Contractor and Honorary Magistrate of Ráwalpindi.
Sardár Sujan Singh, Contractor of Ráwalpindi.

* * * * *

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th May 1889.

No. 339.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to extend the undermentioned enactments to the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab:

(1) Section 2 of Act IV of 1886 *(to amend the Indian Contract Act)*;

(2) Clause 2 of Section 24 of Act X of 1886 *(to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, &c.)*;

(3) The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, VII of 1888 (except Sections 65 and 66); and

(4) Sections 1 and 3 of Act X of 1888 *(to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, &c.)*.

By order, &c.,
C. L. TUPPER,
Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 24th May 1889.

No. 2626.—Mr. R. G. Thomson resumed charge of the office of Post Master General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Millitary Department between the 11th and the 24th May 1889 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieutenant A. B. Rouch ...	8th May 1889 ...	Lahore.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 1ST JUNE 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th May 1889.

No. 953.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 1, sub-section (3), of the Measures of Length Act, II of 1889, that the said Act shall come into force on the 15th day of June 1889.

No. 954.—Under Section 3 of the Measures of Length Act, II of 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India Department as the place within the limits of the Town of Calcutta where the approved copy of the imperial standard for determining the length of the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom shall be kept.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 31st May 1889.

No. 504.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Color-Sergeant Alfred William Bright to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 1ST JUNE 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May 1889.

No. 162.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, and Engineer-in-Chief, Patiála-Bhatinda Railway, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 20th May 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH JUNE 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th June 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 511.—Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M. D., Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date of quitting his station. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 349 of 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June 1889.

No. 174.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted as follows :—

* * * * *

Punjab.

Mr. Henry William Maclean Ives.

* * * * *

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15TH JUNE 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 13th June 1889.

No. 203.—ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.—The following additions and corrections in the revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, are published for information :

Rule XVIII., Part I.—Substitute for the last fourteen words of the rule the words "unless the fee required by Rule I. of Part II. (as interpreted in the Government of India's Memorandum No. 3-129, dated the 17th May 1886, Home Department, Ecclesiastical) has been paid."

Rule XIX., Part I.—Cancel the first twelve words of note (3) as amended by Home Department Notification No. 12 of 15th January 1889, and add at the end of the note :

"The foregoing rules shall apply mutatis mutandis to railings round graves, which shall not be constructed until the requisite sum has been paid to cover the cost of repairs."

Cancel *Rule VI., Part II.*, and substitute as follows :

"The chaplain or other officer in charge of a cemetery may appoint an official mason, who may be granted a monopoly of the whole or any portion of the masonry work beneath the surface within the cemetery, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time of making the appointment; and may, subject to the same conditions, discharge him at his discretion. When an official mason has been appointed, he shall be responsible for the collection and payment to the chaplain or other officer as aforesaid of the requisite fees in respect of all work executed by him. Fees in respect of work in the cemetery not executed by an official mason must be paid in advance."

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 546.—3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

The Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, to be Honorary Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 548.—2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant R. A. English to be Captain, *vice* Towelle, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15TH JUNE 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE UPPER AND LOWER DIVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT CLERICAL SERVICE TO BE HELD AT DIFFERENT TIMES INSTEAD OF SIMULTANEOUSLY.

No. $\frac{14}{1023-36}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 11th June 1889.

READ—

Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, publishing revised rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached Offices.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India has had under consideration the question whether the examinations for the Upper and Lower Divisions of candidates for admission to clerkships in the Government of India Secretariats and attached Offices should not be held at different times instead of simultaneously as has been done hitherto. Under the existing practice, a candidate who fails for the Upper Division is unable to present himself for examination for the Lower Division in the same year; and as it is possible that this arrangement may prevent candidates who would make specially efficient members of the Lower Division from competing at the examination for it, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in any future year in which examinations are held for both Divisions they shall not be held simultaneously. Under the system as now modified the examination for the Upper Division will be held first, and after its results have been announced the Lower Division examination will begin. Candidates who fail in the examination for the Upper Division will thus have an opportunity to present themselves at the examination for the Lower Division, provided they pay the fees prescribed by the rules for both examinations. When examinations for both Divisions are to take place in the same year, the date on which the examination for each Division is to be held will be duly notified.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information;

that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, for information;

that a copy be communicated to all Departments* of the Government of India for information; and

that a copy be communicated to the Heads† of Offices under the Home Department for information.

* Except Foreign Department.

† Surgeon-General / Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 15TH JUNE 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June 1889.

No. 178.—The services of the following officers attached to State Railways are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency:

* * * * *

Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 14th June 1889.

No. 184.—It is hereby notified for general information that the head-quarters of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, are transferred from Jubbulpore to Nagpur.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND JUNE 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JAILS.

Simla, the 18th June 1889.

No. 410.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of Prisoners Act, V of 1871, as amended by Act IX of 1882, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Delhi Jail and the Mooltan District Jail to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th June 1889.

No. 824.—The services of Lieutenant C. E. H. Connell, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th April 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 21st June 1889.

No. 623-*F.*—Mr. J. E. Barrett, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Ajmere, is retransferred to the Punjab.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June 1889.

No. 2463-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint Mr. Jacob Chuni Lal, Lay Pastor at Kalka, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; and

(*b*) to license the said Mr. Jacob Chuni Lal to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax.

Simla, the 20th June 1889.

No. 3065.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of Act II of 1886, an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture, and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 6720, dated the 20th December 1888, the Governor-General in Council has made the following rules, namely:

(1) For the purposes of Act II of 1886, the tentage allowance included in the pay and Indian allowances of an officer in Military employ under Article 748 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has provided and has in his possession the camp equipage of his rank in a serviceable condition.

(2) For the purposes of Act II of 1886, the horse allowance shown as included in the consolidated or staff pay of the several appointments specified in Article 91 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has provided, and actually maintains, the number of *bonâ fide* chargers prescribed for his rank.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Price and Sale of Opium.

The 21st June 1889.

No. 3104.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1890 not more than 57,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,750 chests in each month of the year;

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 2,500 chests will consist of Benares and not more than 2,250 chests of Patna opium; and

(3) that no reduction will be made in this quantity without three months' previous notice.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 21st June 1889.

No. 3154.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, the Governor-General in Council prohibits the transit of salt on that part of the River Indus which lies within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, except when covered by a pass signed by an officer of the Northern India Salt Department of rank not lower than that of a Superintendent, certifying that duty has been paid on the salt covered by the pass at the rate for the time being in force in the cis-Indus districts of the Punjab.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21*st June* 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 556.—The following extracts are published for general information ;

Supplement to the " London Gazette, " dated the 24*th May* 1889.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE,

25*th May* 1889.

* * * * * * * *

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint —

Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps ;

* * * * * * * *

to be Companions of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 568.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

G. G. O. No. 548 of 1889, notifying the promotion of Lieutenant R. A. English to the rank of Captain, is cancelled.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17*th June* 1889.

No. 186.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the Classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Wright, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	5th March 1889.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *

No. 187.—In the heading and in the second line of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1095-G., dated 16th April 1889, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 126 of 25th April 1889, for the words, *Retirement of,* substitute, *Vacation of appointment by.*

The 21*st June* 1889.

No. 194.—Babu Bepin Behari Bose, late a Clerk in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, having been dismissed from his appointment, is declared incapable of serving Government hereafter in any capacity.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND JUNE 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MODE OF SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS ADDRESSED TO PARLIAMENT.

No. 15 / 1098—1114.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 20th June 1889.

READ—

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 13 (Political), dated 14th March 1889.

RESOLUTION.

A case having recently occurred in which a memorial addressed to the House of Commons was withheld under Rule XII., clause 3, of the Rules for the submission of Memorials to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, or to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Lordship, while expressing the opinion that memorials addressed to Parliament cannot be withheld under the rules above referred to which do not properly apply to such Memorials, has decided that if a petition against the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council is prepared for presentation to Parliament, it should be submitted to the House of Parliament to which it is addressed through the medium of some unofficial Member of the House, and not through the Secretary of State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy, with copy of extracts from the Journals and Standing Orders of Parliament enclosed in the Despatch from the Secretary of State read in the preamble, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information;

that a copy, with copy of extracts, be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information; and

that the Resolution and extracts be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1833, March 20; 1883, February 19.)

Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1793, May 6; 1817, March 12.)

Every Petition must contain a prayer. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1843, July 10.)

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1817, March 12.)

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature or his signature will not be counted. (*Vide* Appointment of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, 1879, February 18.)

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1821, March 16; March 21.)

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1675, November 8; 1689, November 14; 1774, June 2; 1826, December 13; 1836, June 28.)

No letters, affidavits, or other documents, may be attached to any Petition. (*Vide* Commons' Journal, 1826, February 20; November 28; 1856, March 14.)

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1827, March 2; 1831, August 12.)

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1822, March 28.)

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown. (*Vide* Standing Orders.)

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown. (*Vide* Standing Orders.)

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes. (*Vide* Standing Orders.)

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. It is quite competent to any honourable Member to petition the House, but then his Petition ought to be presented by another Member. (*Vide* Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons.)

MEM.—*Every Petition offered to be presented to the House should be addressed "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE EXTRAORDINARY TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29TH JUNE 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 3280.

Simla, the 29th June 1889.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55 will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 30th July next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.*

* Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 29th July, and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 30th July; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);
(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the local Presidency Bank;
(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;
(*d*) that the deqosit is either a promissory note, or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay, respectively;
(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;

and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

(a) Each tend e must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras, on a Bank in Bombay or Madras respectively in respect of tenders received by him, or by* Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

(b) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates, issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

( ) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Tuesday, the 30th July next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General† as soon as possible after the 30th July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allottment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (b)) will be made payable upon the 10th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th August:

* *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

† For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

Instalment II—As near as convenient to ·35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 10th September:

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 28th September:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificates, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (*a*). When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1889, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1889.

(*b*). Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1889 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1889.

FORM A. OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 4 per cent.*

No. *of* 1854-55.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the

at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B. OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rs. (*X*), of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 29th June 1889, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. (*Y*) annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt* * for Rs. (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of* † (*or at the* † *Branch of the Bank of* †; *or into the Public Treasury at* † *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 13th August 1889.
The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 10th September 1889.
The balance on or before 28th September 1889.

Or, if the amount alloted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 10th September 1889.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D. at* *

* Here insert *C. D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine;" not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-Acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General, or Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3280, *dated* 29*th June* 1889 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated* 29*th June* 1889), *the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs.* 2,000 *of the* 4 *Per Cent. Loan of* 1854-55 *at the rate above mentioned, on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs.* 2,000 *bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA:
The 29*th June* 1889.

E. GAY,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29TH JUNE 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 28th June 1889.

No. 386.—For paragraph 3 of Home Department Notification No. 361, dated the 30th July 1886, substitute the following:—

The Surgeons-General with the Government of India and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be Heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective Presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments, to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades, and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Medical Service, to the conduct and services of Indian Medical Officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Surgeons-General, Deputy Surgeons-General, and Sanitary Commissioners attached to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to communicate with these officers in regard to the operation of departmental rules and orders; but he will exercise no direct authority over these officers, who will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

POLICE.

The 26th June 1889.

No. 412.—The services of Mr. G. T. C. Plowden, of the Punjab Police, who was appointed to be a Supernumerary District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in Burma by Home Department Notification No. 182, dated the 15th April 1887, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 577.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, M.D., (p. a.) for one year and 150 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 16th July 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1889.

No. 199.—The unopen portion of the Sind-Pishin State Railway, north-west of Killa Abdullah station, at present under the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Pishin State Railway, will in future be styled the Chaman Extension; and the official designation of the officer in charge is changed from "Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin State Railway" to "Engineer-in-Chief, Chaman Extension."

No. 201.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, in the 3rd Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel P. Lambert, R.E.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH JULY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th June 1889.

No. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to Rules 12 and 17 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of Explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887:—

but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

MEDICAL.

The 4*th July* 1889.

No. 411.—The services of Surgeon R. J. Macnamara, M.D., I.M.S., Medical Officer, Wing 6th Bengal Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 5th July 1889.

No. 666-*F.*—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 382 F., dated 3rd May 1889, *for* " with effect from 29th April 1889 and until further orders," *read* " with effect from 11th May 1889 and until further orders."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July 1889.

No. 2614-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with satisfaction the information that the Nawáb of Lohárn, in the Punjab, has abolished all transit dues in his State.

The 4th July 1889.

No. 1272-*E.*—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the tract of land herein below described, which is at present subject to the Government of Bombay, and forms a portion of the Kashmor Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District in the Province of Sind, shall henceforward be subject to the Punjab Government.

The said tract is triangular in shape, the western and eastern boundaries meeting at a point due north, which is the apex of the triangle. Its boundaries on the three sides of the triangle are as follows, *viz.* :—

Eastern side.—The right (west) bank of the Sori river from Kabrodani, where the Kalat boundary crosses it to a pillar standing on the same bank which is known as the Sirian boundary pillar, and is about one mile (bearing S. 41 W.) from the Siria wells. Thence through a series of pillars numbered from 2 to 9, the last of which is on the present high bank of the Indus. Thence along the river frontage to the head of the disused canal known as the Adiowah ; this frontage to carry with it the right to alluvial accretions formed opposite to it, but such accretions to be limited to the south by a line drawn from the head of the Adiowah to the trijunctional pillar, known as the Trigati, which marks the meeting of the boundaries of Sind, the Punjab, and the Baháwalpur State on the left bank of the Indus.

Western side.—A straight line from the Leni tower to Kabrodani.

Base.—A line running from the point where the Adiowah now strikes the Indus along the northern bank of the former to within 1,000 feet of the toe of the Kashmor Bund. Thence parallel to the Kashmor Bund to a point 1,000 feet beyond the northern end of the Bund. Thence a straight line to the Kiwali fort. Thence along an irregular line marked on the ground by a trench and bank to a masonry pillar about one mile south-east of the tail of the Sardaruwah.

Thence to a pillar at the tail of that canal and thence by a line drawn at right angles to a direct line between the Kashmor boundary pillar (Jacob's pillar) and the Leni tower, and thence from a pillar erected at the point of their intersection to the Leni tower.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 4th July 1889.

No. 3441.—Mr. R. Logan, Accountant-General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days from the 10th July 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Logan.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th July 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 615.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant R. A. English resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th June 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1889.

No. 204.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, on special duty with he Accounts Committee, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *special,* with effect from the 20th May 1889.

Mr. E. E. Oliver, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, on special duty.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

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E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th July 1889.

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NOTIFICATION.

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Mr. E. E. Oliver, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, on special duty.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH JULY 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12*th July* 1889.

No. 211.—With reference to paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A E., dated 25th January 1889, and Notification No. 61, dated 22nd February 1889, it is notified that the preliminary and final tests of the competitive examination for admission into the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will commence this year on the 5th August and 18th November respectively. Candidates who have received nominations may present themselves for examination either at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the Office of an Examiner of Accounts of this Department, as may be most convenient to themselves.

The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, at Madras.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, at Bombay.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Allahabad.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, at Calcutta.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, at Lahore.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, at Nagpur.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, at Rangoon.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, at Shillong.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, at Bolaram.
The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rájpútána, at Mount Abu.
The Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, at Simla.
The Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Mozuffarpur.
The Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishín State Railway, at Quetta.
The Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar.
The Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, at Jhánsi.
The Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, at Lucknow.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

No. 1190.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th June 1889.

NOTIFICATION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to Rules 12 and 17 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in Home Department, Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887 :—

but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20TH JULY 1889.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th July 1889.

No. 18.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Bábá Khem Singh, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 18th July 1889.

No. 450.—The services of Surgeon A. R. Edwards are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th February 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20TH JULY 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th July 1889.

No. 215.—Major J. W. Ottley, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, ***temporary rank***, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Home, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major S. L. Jacob, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Major Ottley, R. E.

The 19th July 1889.

No. 222.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 2 R., dated 18th July 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Examination of Traffic Candidates for admission to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2, Railway, dated 10th October 1888.

Read also—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A. E., dated 25th January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders issued in paragraph 5 (1) of Public Works Department Circular No. 2, Railway, dated 10th October 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the examination for appointment to the Superior Accounts

Branch of the Public Works Department, prescribed in paragraph 2 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A. E., dated 25th January 1889, shall also be made applicable to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rájpútána and Bilúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH JULY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 26th July 1889.

No. 264.—ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.—The following addition and correction in the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, are published for information :—

Rule I (3). *Part I.*—For the words "During the temporary absence of the Chaplain and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain" substitute "Where there are Lay Trustees or a Church Committee they will have the same powers and responsibilities in regard to the cemetery as in regard to the Church. At stations where there are no Trustees or Committee, if there is no Resident Chaplain or during the temporary absence of the Chaplain,".

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th July 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 669.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 28th June 1889, *pages* 3460 *and* 3461.

INDIA OFFICE,

28th June 1889.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service :—

Colonel Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, Bengal Staff Crops. Dated 8th March 1889.

* * * * * * *

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, C. I. E., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 2nd April 1889.

* * * * * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—

To be Surgeon-Major.—Dated 31st March 1889:

* * * * * * *

Surgeon William Coates, M. D.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the date of promotion of Brigade-Surgeon George Cochet Chesnaye and of Surgeon-Major John Bennett, M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and Brigade-Surgeon, respectively, being altered from 13th January to 14th January 1889.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 670. —The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * *

James Bird Hutchinson,—17th July 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 3RD AUGUST 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd August 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 682.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieutenant-General C. R. Blair, Bombay Infantry, on the 17th June 1889 :—

Major-General S. Black, C. S. I., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

* * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH AUGUST 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 7th August 1889.

No. 1062.—The services of Lieutenant J. D. Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS, &c.

Simla, the 9th August 1889.

No. 4105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, XI of 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following Rule be substituted for Rule 4 of the Rules for the raising of loans by Local Authorities in the open market published in the Notification in this Department No. 16, dated the 1st January 1889 :—

> "A loan shall not be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits; and the term of a loan shall not extend over a longer period than twenty years except under very special circumstances, and in no case over a longer period than thirty years."

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August 1889.

No. 248.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Higham, T. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	15th May 1889 ...	Temporary.
LeMessurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May 1889 ...	Permanent.
Wright, J. W. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May 1889 ...	Permanent.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH AUGUST 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1071—72.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Financial),—under date Simla, the 9th August 1889.

Read—

A communication from the Public Works Department, No. 1944-G., dated 6th July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vict., Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned class of instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vict., Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed by the Director, North-Western Railway :—

Agreements with Covenanted Engine Drivers on the expiry of the term of their original covenants.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TRANSMISSION OF MARRIAGE RETURNS BY REGISTRARS APPOINTED UNDER ACTS III OF 1872 AND XV OF 1865 TO REGISTRARS-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES UNDER ACT VI OF 1886.

No. $\frac{6}{1074-81}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 9th August 1889.

Read—

The undermentioned letters on the subject of the transmission of Marriage Returns by Registrars appointed under Acts III of 1872 and VI of 1865 to Registrars-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under Act VI of 1886 :

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2502, dated 27th June 1889.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 165 S., dated 1st July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 A. of Act III of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), and Section 8A. of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.

Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in Section 13 of Act III of 1872 and in the Register of Marriages referred to in Section 6 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, which Registrars* under these Acts are required to send to the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, shall be certified in the form set forth in the following schedule, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

* Except the Registrar appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Act XV of 1865.

Should no entries be made in a Marriage Certificate Book, or a Register of Marriages, as the case may be, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General concerned.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 [or Register of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, *as the case may be*] *to be sent to Registrar-General.*

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 (*or* Register of Marriages under Act XV of 1865, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending the day of 18

Dated the of

(*Signature.*)

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 (*or* Registrar under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, *as the case may be*) for (*local area*).

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Foreign Department.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

# Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 17TH AUGUST 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th August 1889.

No. 490.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission :—

Lieutenant C. P. Thompson, Bengal S. C., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant C. B. Rawlinson, Bombay S. C., 24th Bombay Infantry.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th August 1889.

No. 1118.—In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions :—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white*, or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4	inches in pieces	stamped as	10	yards long and under;				
5	,,	,,	above	10	yards and up to	23	yards long;	
7	,,	,,	,,	23	,,	,,	36	,,
9	,,	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	47	,,
18	,,	,,	,,	47	,, long:			

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length ;

(*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece-goods under 35 yards long;
18 " " 35 yards and up to 47 yards long;
36 " " above 47 yards long:

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white,* or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width;

three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width;

one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width:

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent.; or

(*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle of such yarn is less than 840 yards; or

(*c*) in a bundle described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots or *moras* of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots or *moras* of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent.:

Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in Imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

The 15th August 1889.

No. 1138.—The services of Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th August 1889.

No. 4222.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department in the month of July 1889 are notified:—

With effect from the 11th July 1889, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. Logan,—

Mr. E. S. Byrne to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.

* * * * * * *

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th August 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 731.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette" dated the* 19*th July* 1889, *pages* 3896 *and* 3897.

INDIA OFFICE,

19*th July* 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st May 1889.

* * * * * * *

Henry Samuel Price Davies.

* * * * * * *

James Harry Christie.

* * * * * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

* * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major William Center. Dated 19th April 1889.

* * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1889.

No. 254.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of three subsidiary Canals in connection with the previously sanctioned project of the Sidhnai Canal situated in the Mooltan district of the Punjab. The Notification is published for general information :—

	SANCTION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.		SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH SANCTIONING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL.		Remarks.
	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.	No.	Date.	
	Rs.	Rs.			
Punjab.					
Sidhnai Canal and three subsidiary Canals, *viz.*, Koranga, Fazal Shah, and Abdul Hakim.	9,62,383	37,092	33 P. W.	11th July 1889.	

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH AUGUST 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1889.

No. 895-*F.*—With reference to the Notifications of this Department, No. 382-F., dated 3rd May last, and No. 666-F., dated 5th ultimo, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, on 10th August 1889, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Bengal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd August 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 758.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Color-Sergeant Fergus Runciman to be Second Lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1889, to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH AUGUST 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1889.

No. 995-F.—With reference to the Notifications of this Department, No. 882-F., dated 3rd July last, and No. 806-F., dated 5th ultimo, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, on 10th August 1889, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Bengal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd August 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

No. 753.—Color-Sergeant Fergus Runciman to be Second Lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1889, to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH AUGUST 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August 1889.

No. 264.—The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Establishment to Burma for Provincial Works:—

Mr. T. B. Morris, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Grant, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Rái Sahib Jagdís Rái, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Rái Sahib Gunga Rám, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31ST AUGUST 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 28th August 1889.

No. 18.—Mr. J. A. Baines, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (JUDICIAL).

Simla, the 28th August 1889.

No. 4394.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court-Fees Ac[t] VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council remits the Court-fees payable under th[e] Act on applications under Section 97 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, ma[de] by village officers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 83 of the Rules under that Ac[t] published with the Notification of the Punjab Government No. 76, dated the 1st March 188[8].

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th September 1889.

No. 545.—Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th September 1889.

No. 1252.—With effect from the 1st May 1889, and in supersession of Notification No. 518, dated 26th April 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884:—

Mr. J. Frizelle, Bengal Civil Service, temporary Judge of the Chief Court, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C. I. E., Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Bengal Civil Service, to be a temporary Judge of the Chief Court until 15th August 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August 1889.

No. 267.—Mr. F. W. Vyall, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is transferred to Burma, for emplyment on Provincial Works.

The 6th September 1889.

No. 274—The services of the Honourable L. M. St. Clair, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, temporarily employed in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 6th September 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 11th September 1889.

No. 570.—*Appointments.*—With effect from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B. Brown retires from the service, Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M. D., of the Bengal Establishment, Joint Medical Officer of Simla, to be Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

No. 571.—Surgeon-Major O. Baker, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Moulmein, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M. D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th September 1889.

No. 342.—*Corrigendum.*—Substitute the following for Rule V., Part I, of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885:

The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I. will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII., VIII., IX. and XI., with the exception of the approval of designs of tombstones and of inscriptions to be cut on them. In the case of a tombstone in that part of the cemetery which is reserved for the Church of England the proposed design and inscription must be forwarded to the Resident or Visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and no action taken to erect the monument till his sanction has been obtained. In all other cases the design and inscription must be approved by the Minister of the particular denomination to which the deceased belonged. Should there be no Resident or Visiting Minister of that denomination, the inscription and design must be approved by the Senior Minister belonging to it in the Province, or, if there be none, then by the Local Government or Administration. Should a design or inscription be disapproved, it may be referred, if those who are interested desire this, through the Ecclesiastical superior of the denomination concerned to the Local Government or Administration for decision.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

Simla, the 13th September 1889.

No. 979-*F.*—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of this Department No. 895-F., dated the 22nd ultimo, directing the reversion of Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, *for* "on 10th August 1889," *read* "on 11th August 1889."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th September 1889.

No. 1793-*E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend James Shaw, being a Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, to be a Marriage Registrar for the Quetta District, the Bolan Pass, including Rindli and the line of Railway from the frontier of British India near Jacobabad to the frontier of British Baluchistan near Sibi, and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab to be the officer to whom the said Marriage Registrar shall send the certificates mentioned in Section 54 of that Act.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th September 1889.

No. 4739.—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, Post Master General, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 25th September 1889.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

The 10th September 1889.

No. 4650.—Under section 35 of the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870, and in supersession of all previous notifications under that section, it is hereby notified that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of British India, all or any of the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules to the said Act, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the reductions and remissions hereinafter set forth, namely :

A. —General for the whole of British India.

(1) to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to the Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use ;

(2) to remit the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt which is the property of the Government.

(3) to direct that, when a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any Civil or Revenue Court in such a form that the presiding Judge or officer, without summoning the defendant, rejects it not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case in another form against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge or officer who rejected the plaint that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should, in his opinion, be refunded ;

(4) to remit the fees chargeable on—

(*a*) copies of village settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations ;

(*b*) lists of fields extracted from village settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in Settlement Courts :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies of judicial proceedings, or to copies of village settlement-records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or Office ;

(5) to declare that the fee chargeable on a plaint filed in a suit for possession of immoveable property under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, I. of 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees for plaints mentioned in article 1 of the First Schedule ;

(6) to direct that the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882, shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under article 11 of the Second Schedule;

(7) to remit the fees chargeable on security-bonds for the keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of, persons other than the executants ;

(8) to remit the fee payable under article 1, clause (*c*), of the Second Schedule on an application or petition presented to a Chief Commissioner, when the application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India and contains merely a request that that petition may be forwarded to the Government of India ;

(9) to remit the fees chargeable under articles 6, 7 and 9 of the First Schedule on copies furnished by Civil or Criminal Courts or Revenue Courts or Offices for the private use of persons applying for them :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies when filed, exhibi recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer;

(10) to remit the fees chargeable, under paragraph 4 of clause (a) and parag of clause (b) of article 1 of the Second Schedule, on applications for orders for the paym deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount:

Provided that the application is made within three months of the date on whi deposit first became payable to the party making the application;

(11) to remit, with reference to clause xi of section 19 of the Act, the fees char on applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with the Government of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do n the time of application hold the land;

(12) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for loans under the Land Im ment Loans Act, XIX. of 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII. of 1884;

(13) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made by a person to the Col under the second paragraph of section 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, for the r to that person, or to the registration-officer who impounded it, of a document impounded sent to the Collector by a registration-officer;

(14) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made for transfer of a stock from one circle to another under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2566, dated the August 1885;

(15) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents, namely:

(a) copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Proce 1882, or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an ac person;

(b) copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person;

(c) copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the cop translation is given under section 371 of the said Code to an acc person;

(d) copy or translation of a judgment in a summons-case, when the accu person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of said Code is in jail;

(e) copy of an order of maintenance, when the copy is given under section 490 the said Code to the person in whose favour the order is made, or to guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid;

(f) copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed b Criminal Court of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposit or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may granted under any of the preceding sub-clauses without the payment o fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under section 548 of t said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be record by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment;

(g) copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistra to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empo ered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigati on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court;

(h) copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader or other person is requi ed to take in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the u of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpo of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings

(i) copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Depar ment in the course of their duties;

(16) to direct that the fee chargeable—

(a) on an application to a Collector, or to any officer or person discharging all o any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assess ment or to the amount of an assessment under Act II. of 1886 (*An Act fo imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), and

(*b*) on a copy of an order passed under section 26 of the same Act, shall be limited to one anna;

(17) to remit the fee chargeable on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office;

(18) to direct that when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to the Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of, a fractional share of that part shall, for the purposes of the computation of the amount of the fees chargeable in the suit, be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share;

(19) to direct that, if the amount of the fee chargeable in any case involves a fraction of an anna, the fraction shall be remitted, except where otherwise expressly provided by this notification;

* * * * * *

F.—Special for the Punjab only.

(42) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of orders or proceedings under section 37 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made or recorded by Collectors or other Revenue-Officers engaged in revising a record-of-rights under a notification published in accordance with section 32 of the said Act:

Provided that the copy is furnished for the purpose of being filed with an application or petition to a Collector or other Revenue-Officer engaged as aforesaid in revising a record-of-rights, or to the Commissioner of the Division, or to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land or the ascertainment of rights thereto, or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such revision;

(43) to remit the fees chargeable on applications under Section 97 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made by village officers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 83 of the rules under that Act published with the Notification of the Punjab Government No. 76, dated the 1st March 1888;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the Punjab, see heading K. below.

* * * * * * *

K.—Special for the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Ajmere and Coorg.

(48) to direct that, whenever, upon payment of the full fee, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL. of 1858 (*An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act XX. of 1864 (*An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fee shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th September 1889.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 815.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on each of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

* * * * * *

From the 20th January 1889, in room of Major-General J. P. Sherriff, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL GEORGE FARRELL, C. B., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	4th August, 1856.
Surgeon	4th August 1868.
Surgeon-Major	1st July 1873
Brigade-Surgeon	21st December 1883.
Deputy Surgeon-General	2nd September 1886.

Appointments.

On duty with various detachments and the Naval Brigade, February to No ber 1857.
General Hospital, Allahabad, 1857-58.
Regimental duty, 1858-86.
Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, 1886-88.
Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Division, 1888.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1888-89.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Outbreak at Benares; relief of Lucknow, and opera at Cawnpore. (Medal and clasp.)
Masud Waziri Expedition, 1860.—(India medal and clasp.)
Daur Valley Expedition, 1871.
Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78.—(Clasp to India medal.)
Afghanistán, 1877-79.—Action in the Sapari Pass. (Mentioned in despatcl medal.)
Burma, 1886-87.—(Mentioned in despatches; thanked by the Governmen India; medal.)

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th September 1889.

No. 276.—Mr. W. A. Moran, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferr to Burma for employment on Provincial Works.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

Simla, the 20th September 1889.

No. 994-F.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. C. Doveton, M. S. C., Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, with effect from 2nd September 1889 and until further orders.

* * * * * *

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Punjab,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators *vice* Mr. Thompson.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th September 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 832.—Sub-Conductor William Jolly, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be Conductor.

* * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September 1889.

No. 147 A. E., dated 12th September 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Recruitment of the Subordinate Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A. E., dated 25th January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 6 of the above Resolution it was ordered that the Entrance Examination for the Subordinate Division of the Accounts Branch should in future be a competitive one. On further consideration of the requirements of this branch of the service, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "competitive" shall not apply to this examination. Paragraph 6 of the Resolution quoted is accordingly cancelled, and the last paragraph of its appendix amended as shewn in the margin.

The examination prescribed in paragraph 18 of Appendix C, Vol. I., of the Public Works Code, will be continued on the same terms as heretofore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Comptroller-General.
The Accountant-General, Bengal.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information, with the request that Examiners of Accounts may be instructed to do as much as may be conveniently in their power to give the preference of appointments to vacancies in their establishment of Accountants to those candidates who have passed the best examination.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1889.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1889.

His Excellency will visit Pinjore, Ráwalpindi, Kohát, Peshâwar, Attock, Bannu, Gomal Pass, Dera Ismail Khán, Quetta and Lahore, and will arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 30th November 1889.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—FORESTS.

Simla, the 27th September 1889.

No. 1023-*F.*—The following transfer is made in the interests of the public service:
Mr. Hira Singh, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab—to Ajmere.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th September 1889.

RETIREMENT.

No. 858.—Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., Bengal, is permit to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1889, subject to Her Majest approval.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH OCTOBER 1889.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st *October* 1889.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1889.

His Excellency will visit Pinjore, Ráwalpindi, Kohát, Peshāwar, Attock, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Lahore, and will arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 30th November 1889.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows: —

1. His Excellency the Viceroy.
2. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne.[2]
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and three Staff Officers.[3]
4. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and one Staff Officer.[4]
5. H. S. Barnes, Esq., Offg. Foreign Secretary.[5]
6. Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C. B., Private Secretary.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V. C., C. I. E., Military Secretary.
8. Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
9. Captain Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.-C.
10. Captain H. Streatfeild, A.-D.-C.
11. Mr. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, A.-D.-C.

[2] Will leave His Excellency at Ráwalpindi on 2 October, and from thence proceed to Peshávar. On t 5th November Her Excellency will leave His Exceller at Til Kafir Kot, and from thence go to Lahore, probal viá Ráwalpindi and Murree, and join His Excellen again at Sher Shah Junction on the 15th November.

[3] Will join His Excellency at Peshávar on the 2 October, and from thence accompany His Excellency Quetta.

[4] Will accompany His Excellency from Lahore Ráwalpindi and from Kohát to Peshávar and Attock.

[5] Will accompany His Excellency throughout the to as far as Quetta.

[6, 7, 8 & 9] Will accompany His Excellency throughou the whole tour.

[9 & 10] Of these two A.-D.-C.s, one only will accompany His Excellency from Kushálgarh *viá* Kohát to Peshávar.

[10] Will accompany His Excellency throughout the tour as far as Lahore, and then proceed direct to Calcutta.

[11] Will be on duty with Her Excellency.

All communications connected with business of a more routine nature should be sent as usual to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd October 1889.

No. 5103.—Mr. A. Kensington is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department during the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence on privilege leave.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th October 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 864.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Bennett, M. D., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for two months.

RETIREMENT.

No. 871.—Honorary Surgeon James Connor, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th September 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th October 1889.

No. 299.—The following officers are transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Survey :

* * * * * * *

Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

No. 300.—The following officers are transferred to the Establishment under the administration of Burma for employment on Railways :

* * * * * * *

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

* * * * * * *

No. 303.—The services of Mr. R. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Patiála State.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 12TH, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th October 1889.

No. 1812.—The following Rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Govern-
nent of India are published for general information :

Note. 1.—In these Rules the words 'Local Government' includes a Local Administra-
ion, and also, except as regards Rule 3 (7), Section III., the Head of a Department directly
nder the Government of India.

Note. 2.—These Rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical and menial
stablishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular
No. VI Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1888, applies.

Note 3.—These Rules apply so far as may be to all memorials, letters and applica-
ons, &c., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

SECTION I.

Rules regulating the submission of Petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India, whether it bears immediately on a
natter of Imperial policy or has reference to the orders or the general policy and action of a Local
Government, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner
s residing or is employed. But there is no objection to the petitioner's forwarding simul-
aneously a duplicate copy of the petition to the Government of India, if he so desires, provided
hat he marks it as a "duplicate."

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or print, but must, with all accompanying
ocuments, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or when the peti-
ioners are numerous, by one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local ment requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and when any order of Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders p the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a l the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the S to the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be an Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from officials, or public bodies should be sent through the Local Governments.

SECTION II.

Special Rules regulating the submission of petitions by Officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so sep

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or ment to which the petitioner belongs and be forwarded by him through the usual channel. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate Government of India direct, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

SECTION III.

Rules for observance by Local Governments in regard to the transmission or with of petitions.

1. Petitions should be forwarded to the Government of India by the Local G ment with a concise statement of material facts and (unless there be special reasons doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government s the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge a the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to w and whether the decision was in writing.

2. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should tr a translation with it.

3. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold pet addressed to the Government of India in the following cases :

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which in the opinion of the Local Go ment is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of St the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the cas

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person m festly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in service of Government.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which executive has no legal power of interference.

Note.—If the Government has reserved any discretion of interference or is concerned as a party to the or if the appeal is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, the petition must be transmitted. But in the mentioned case the transmission of the petition will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences all to Local Governments by the Home Department Resolution, dated 14th October 1885.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Governm upholding on appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other puni ment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. a month.

(8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or r having the force of law is declared to be final.

(9) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a differ or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law appeal has been exceeded.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(11) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in Article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.

4. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

5. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 3, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Department concerned.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th October 1889.

No. 1804-*G.*—Assistant-Surgeon Sáhib Ditta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Karnál, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, with effect from the 31st July 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon W. W. Webb, M. B., or until further orders.

No. 2008-*E.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 344-I., dated the 25th January 1889, *for* the words "the Assigned District of Sibi" wherever they occur, *read* the words "British Baluchistan near Sibi."

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th October 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 883.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 13th September 1889, page 4944.

INDIA OFFICE.

The 17th September 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * * *

Major James Bird Hutchinson. Dated 17th July 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major George Thomson, M. B., with effect from the 1st October 1889, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B. Brown, M. D., retired.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 19TH, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October 1889.

No. 72.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June 1890, are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE 1890.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 2nd June 1890, and following days, an examination open to all qualified persons, will be held in London, (*a*). Not fewer than persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; *viz.*, for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab and Oudh); for Burma; for Madras, and for Bombay (*b*).

(*a*) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 19th May.

(*b*) The numbers will be announced hereafter.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years, on the 1st January 1890. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (c) will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:

	Marks.
English Composition	300
(d) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
(d) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(e) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science; that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, viz.:— Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
(f) Sanskrit	500
(f) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

(c) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

(d) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the Candidate. (See notice on p. 4.) In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the period or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(e) The examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

(f) The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*g*) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years' during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*h*):

	Marks
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (excepting Hindustani when taken up by Madras Candidates, and Gujrati) each	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination*," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz.*—Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed. Candidates for Madras and Bombay will also be permitted to compete for Prizes in Hindustani and Gujrati respectively.

10. Candidates will be tested during their probation as to their ability to perform journeys on horseback; and no Candidate will be deemed qualified for the Civil Service of India who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in this respect.

(*g*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will for the purpose of deduction be treated as a separate subject.

(*h*) Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

11. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to ha[ve] wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescrib[ed] course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Cand[i]dates.

12. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfie[d] the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, healt[h,] character and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to b[e] appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations i[n] force, at the time, for that service.

13. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which ma[y] be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any tim[e] after the 1st December 1889. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the offic[e] of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st March 1890 (*i*).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India i[n] Council to make the following announcements :

(1) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in whic[h] they stand in the list resulting from the Open Competition, so long as a choice remains, th[e] Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or th[e] Government of India, deem it necessary* (*k*).

(2) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(3) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4) *An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State*, viz., *the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.*

Candidates are not permitted to migrate from the University originally chosen by them to another University without first applying to the India Office for the permission, and receiving the sanction, of the Secretary of State, who will not entertain such applications unless good and sufficient reasons are assigned.

(5) *All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the first periodical Examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(6) *After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants, by which amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £ 1.*

(*i*) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March 1890. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 5th May.

(*k*) This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the Open Competition is announced on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

(7) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1892 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

1890.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

For the Guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under this head, the following list is given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," or (for the two first periods) Green's "History of the English People"; and more particularly in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the text-books named :

1. *A. D.* 1066-1307—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England: Freeman's Norman Conquest, Vol. V.

2. *A. D.* 1461-1588—Hallam's Constitutional History of England: Froude's History of England; Brewer's Henry VIII.

3. *A. D.* 1603-1715—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England; Gardiner's History of England; Wyon's Reign of Queen Anne.

4. *A. D.* 1715-1805—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; Seeley's Expansion of England; Massey's Reign of George III.

English Literature.

Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:—

1. *Spencer*—Faery Queen, Books 1 and 2.
2. *Shakspeare*—Lear. Anthony and Cleopatra.
3. *Browne, Sir Thomas*—Religio Medici, and Hydriotaphia.
4. *Milton*—Paradise Lost, Books 1 and 2.
5. *Burke*—Reflections on the Revolution in France,

The oral examination in English Literature will have reference chiefly to such works, *not included in the foregoing list,* as the Candidate may offer for the purpose.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

August, 1889.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III. every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows—

(a). *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June 1837.*—From the Registrar-General, Sumerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(b). *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December 1854.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.

(c). *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(d). *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c), respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(e). *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

*** *The order for admission to the examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st March* 1890.

* *Date* ______________________

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 2nd of June 1890, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of January 1890.

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March 1890.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz.*,—

(1) A testimonial from

(2) A testimonial from

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March 1890. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

(4) This should be given on the form herewith.

I have also to state with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full ______________________

*Address to which you wish the Order and the Time Table of the Examination to be sent.** ______________________

* The Order and Time Table will be posted to the address given here about a fortnight before the Examination.

Date ______________________

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1890.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICA[TION]

*** Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select.*

	Initials
English Composition	....
History of England	....
Period ______	
Text Books ______	
*English Literature	....
Greek	....
Latin	....
French	....
German	....
Italian	....
Mathematics	....
Natural science, *viz*,—	
(Two of these only may be taken up.) Chemistry	....
Electricity and Magnetism	....
Experimental Laws of Heat and Light	....
Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy	....
Logic	....
Elements of Political Economy	....
Sanscrit	....
Arabic	....

In addition to the written Examination there will be Oral Examinations in [every] subject except English Composition; and in each of the four Natural Sciences there wil[l] be a Practical Examination.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *test[s], marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

* State Books selected on the next Sheet.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Exa[mina]tion in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—*

Signature ______

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

Date ______

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1890.

Insert the names of the principal works read by you, in which you are prepared to be examined orally.

This inquiry is made in order that the Examiners, being informed of the nature and extent of each Candidate's reading, may be better able to conduct the examination so as to do him justice. You must not, however, expect that your examination will necessarily comprehend, or will be confined to, such work as you may name.

*** You are not expected to name any work unless you are *prepared to be examined* upon it.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Signature ______________________________

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17*th October* 1889.

No. 388.—The Reverend Edmund John Warlow has been appointd a Junioer Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establisment to fill an existing vacancy.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18*th October* 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. **891.**—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.—Dated 12*th October* 1889.

* * * * * * *

Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, Bengal General List, Cavalry.
Robert Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., Bengal S.C.
Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal S.C.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

***No.* 892.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—**

The second Christian name of Second Lieutenant J. B. Dunlop is "Bourne" and not as stated in G.G.O. No. 723 of 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the **17*th October*** **1889.**

No. 317.—The transfer of Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, to Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Survey, notified in Public Works Department, Notification No. 299, dated 4th October 1889, is hereby cancelled.

No. 318.—The transfer of Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Establishment under the Administration of Burma for employment on Railways, notified in Public Works Department, Notification No. 300, dated 4th October 1889, is hereby cancelled.

No. 319.—The services of Mr. W. H. Parker, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, Engineer-in-Chief, Patiala-Bhatinda Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 19TH OCTOBER 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE TREATMENT OF CASES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

No. 29/1770—92.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 8th October 1889.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 2-77 to 102 (Public), dated 19th January, 1884.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of January 1884 cited in the preamble the Governor-General in Council invited the attention of all Local Governments and Heads of Departments to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employés who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances, and it was pointed out that Assistants in Government Offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal.

2. His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that the tenor of these orders has not always been properly understood, and desires to supplement them by more definite instructions as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts should be obtained by the head of the office and the case dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the insolvency court. In such cases it should be specially ascertained—

(1) what is the proportion of the debts to the salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant;

(2) whether the debtor's position is irretrievable;

(3) whether it is desirable under the circumstances to retain him—

(*a*) in the particular post he occupies, or

(*b*) in any position under Government.

It will be for Local Governments and the different Departments under the Government of India to issue subsidiary directions to officers subordinate to them as to the authority to which the schedule of debts and the report on it should be submitted for orders.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments (except Madras) and Administrations; to all the Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads* of offices under the Home Department.

* Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
Secretay, Board of Examiners.
Registrar, Calcutta University.
Bishop's Chaplain.
Registrar, High Court (with usual covering letter).

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 26TH, 1889.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1889.

No. 23.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixth day of October 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Cap. 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazára, Peshâwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Ghází Khán;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 22nd day of October 1889;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:

REGULATION No. IV OF 1889.

A Regulation to validate certain proceedings under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen as to the legality of certain acts, proceedings, decrees and sentences done, taken or passed under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:

IV of 1887.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulati[on,] 1889.

Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the districts of Peshâwar, Kohât, Hazâra, Bannu, Dera Ism[ail] Khán and Dera Ghâzi Khán; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2 Notwithstanding anything in the Notification No. 245 (Judicial), published [in] the Punjab Government Gazette on the tenth day [of] March 1887, the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulatio[n,] 1887, shall be deemed to have come into force on th[at] day in all the districts specified in Section 1, sub-secti[on] (3), of that Regulation.

Commencement of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887.

IV of 1887.

3. All acts, proceedings, decrees and sentences done, taken or passed in the distric[ts] of Peshâwar, Kohât, and Hazara, on or after the tent[h] day of March 1887, and in the districts of Bannu, Der[a] Ismail Khán and Dera Ghâzi Khán on or after the firs[t] day of July 1887, and before the seventeenth day o[f] November 1887, under any section of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 188[7,] which is not specified in Section 1, sub-section (4), of that Regulation as a section of gener[al] application, shall be as valid and operative as they would have been if they had been don[e,] taken or passed after the publication in the Punjab Government Gazette of the Notificatio[n] No. 1156 (Judicial), dated the fifteenth day of November 1887.

Validation of proceedings under certain sections of the same Regulation.

IV of 1887.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th October 1889.

No. 2009.—With reference to Rules 2 and 7 of the Rules published in Home Department, Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, and to Rules 3 and 7 published in th[e] Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 29th April 1889, it is hereby notified th[at] the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Clerical Establishments of th[e] Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached Offices, and of the Office[s] subordinate to the Government of Bengal will be held at Calcutta, in the Senate House of th[e] Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively, in Januar[y] 1890; the exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be fro[m] 10 A. M. to 1. P. M. and from 1-30 P. M. to 4-30 P. M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Governme[nt] of India and attached Offices to be competed for is twenty in the Lower Division, of whic[h] ten will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be hel[d] at Calcutta, and ten for those who pass at the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahor[e.] There will be no examination this year for the Upper Division of the Government of Indi[a] Secretariat.

The probable number of vacancies in the Offices subordinate to the Government [of] Bengal will be one in the Upper Division, and seventeen in the Lower Division. These wi[ll] all be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 20 for the Upper Division and Rs. 1[0] for the Lower Division) into the nearest Treasury, and forward the Treasury Receipt to th[e] Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutt[a] should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

* (1) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rules 8 and 9) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate or the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

Application for permission to appear at the examination, whether for appointments under the Government of India or for those under the Government of Bengal, should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the 1st and the 15th days of December (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 6 of the Home Department Notification of the 3rd July 1888, and to Rule 6 of the Notification of the Government of Bengal of the 29th April 1889, prescribing the particulars* and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd October 1889.

No. 624.—The services of Mr. A. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th October 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 916.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. James George Whittlesea Allsop to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th October 1889.

No. 2055-58.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

RESOLUTION.—A question having been raised whether a candidate for the Secretariat Clerical Service can appear at the Examination and compete simultaneously for an appointment in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and that of the Government of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council, after consulting the Government of Bengal, has decided that there is no objection to a candidate competing simultaneously for vacancies in both Services. In the event of his being successful at the Examination for both Services, his name will be placed on the lists of passed candidates for the Secretariat Clerical Service of both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. The names of selected candidates will remain on the lists until they are provided with appointments or until they become liable to have their names removed from the lists under Rule 11 of the Rules published in Home Department, Notification No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, and in the Government of Bengal Notification dated 29th April 1889.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners for information; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 2061.—The following clause is substituted for clause (8), Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of Memorials to Her Majesty's Government, which was published in Home Department, Notification No. 208, dated the 30th January 1879:—

(8) When a Memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month; or when it is an appeal against similar orders of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

MEDICAL.

The 29th October 1889.

No. 704.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon R. Gray, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 19th September 1889.

No. 706.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, it is hereby notified, in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 13 of Home Department, Notification No. 361, dated the 30th July 1886, that the grant of the four extra pensions of £100 per annum each, yearly, to senior officers of the Indian Medical Department, in the proportion of two for the Bengal and one each for the Madras and Bombay Medical Services, as compensation for the withdrawal from Sanitary Commissioners of the rank and privileges of Deputy Surgeon-General, will be discontinued in respect of all officers who may be appointed to the Service on and after the Examination of August 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1682 F.

The 1st *November* 1889.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read the undermentioned papers:

Office memorandum of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2086, dated the 21st October 1865, directing that no person should ever be allowed to go beyond British territory, and more particularly into wild and dangerous tracts without the specific sanction of the Government of India, obtained through this Department.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2587 P., dated the 21st September 1875, withdrawing the restrictions imposed upon officers of Government desirous of visiting Native States, but declaring that the existing orders prohibiting persons from visiting countries beyond the frontier of British India, shall remain in force.

A letter from the Quartermaster-General in India to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 2552 A., dated the 20th May 1887, stating that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the time has now arrived when the regulations, which prevent officers and others from crossing the North-Western Frontier for the purpose of sporting, of travel or exploration, might with advantage be modified.

A letter from the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 758, dated the 21st December 1888, stating that while His Honor the Lieutenant Governor considers that no general permission to cross the frontier can be given, he agrees that it is desirable to relax the existing rules, and submitting revised rules for adoption.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that the progress of events during recent years has rendered it desirable that on the North-Western Frontier of India some modification should be made in the orders restricting British officers from visiting countries beyond the border. In parts of the North-Western Frontier, more especially south of the Vihowa Pass, the attitude of the frontier tribes towards the British Government has undergone a considerable change for the better; and though this may not be the case in other parts, it has nevertheless become a matter of necessity that the Government should obtain a fuller knowledge of the country beyond the border, and endeavour to establish closer relations with its inhabitants. The restrictions hitherto in force cannot yet be wholly withdrawn, as excursions beyond the border will still in many places be attended with risk; but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, with proper local precautions and arrangements, much may be done to decrease this risk, and to promote friendly intercourse between British officers and the border tribes.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased, in modification of the previous orders on the subject, to issue the following rules. It will be understood that they relate only to the North-Western Frontier of the Punjab:

Rules.

I.—Long expeditions into or across foreign territory, or short excursions into disturbed districts, which obviously involve considerable personal risk, should not be undertaken without the previous consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

II.—In cases not covered by Rule I, British officers or other persons desiring to cross the frontier, must lay before the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district from which they propose to start a clear statement of the route intended, the object of the journey, the time to be spent upon it, the precautions proposed, the dependence, if any, to be placed upon guides or tribal headmen, and the reasons for supposing that the journey can be made with safety.

III.—Applicants should not address the Deputy Commissioner until they have first obtained from superior authority written permission to do so, and this permission must be laid before the Deputy Commissioner when the application is made. It should be obtained, if the applicants are not in the service of Government, from a Secretary to a Local Government; if they are in the Army, from the General Officer Commanding the District in which they are serving; and if they are in the service of Government in any other capacity, from the Head of the Department to which they belong. It must be clearly understood that the permission gives no authority to cross the border until the consent of the Local District Officers has been obtained in the manner prescribed by these rules.

IV.—South of the Vihowa Pass, on receipt of an application in the prescribed form, the Deputy Commissioner may himself allow the applicants to cross the frontier, provided he is satisfied that the risk they will incur is small, and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for tribal escort or pretection. If he is of opinion that the journey should not be allowed, or is unwilling to take the responsibility of authorizing it, he should proceed as described in Rule V.

V.—North of the Vihowa Pass, the Deputy Commissioner on receipt of the application will record his opinion and advice, and forward the papers to the Commissioner of the Division for orders.

VI.—The Commissioner of the Division can grant permission for the journey to be made when he feels assured that there is no risk, even if there is no stronger reason than the desirability of cultivating intercourse with the tribesmen, and accustoming them to visits by Europeans. If, however, he considers that there is some risk, he should not grant permission without the sanction of the Local Government, unless the risk is, in his opinion, slight, the object sufficient, and the officer proposing to make the expedition trustworthy, and unless delay is likely to prejudice the success of the expedition.

VII.—It should be distinctly understood that permission to cross the frontier under these rules should only be given to persons who are thoroughly trustworthy; who may be relied on not to pass the limits, if any, within which permission to travel is given; who speak the language of the country they propose to visit; and who have some practical experience in dealing with frontier tribes. Ordinarily also permission should not be allowed to these excursions except when it is clearly desirable to obtain information of a practical character.

VIII.—In any case in which a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner grants permission to any person to cross the frontier under these rules, a report should be sent to the Local Government, by whom it should be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for information.

IX.—Nothing in this Resolution will affect the provisions of the Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation VII of 1873, or the special rules prescribed for travelling in Kashmir or will warrant any person in entering the territories of the Amír of Afghánistan without the special permission of the Government of India.

The Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation VII of 1873 is herewith republished for general information :

"Whereas by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the 6th day of October 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chapter 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazára, Pasháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan: And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same; and whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent: In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said draft is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law.

Regulation.

"1. No person duly warned in the manner hereinafter described shall pass out of British territory across the frontier of the Districts of Hazára. Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Gházi Khan.

"2. A warning for the purpose of this Regulation, if addressed to an individual, shall be in writing under the hand of the Commissioner of the Division, or of the Magistrate of the District, within which such individual dwells or may be found, and shall be served upon him in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; if addressed to a class of persons or to the public generally, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained, and this warning shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and be otherwise published in such manner as may be directed by the Local Government.

"3. Whoever disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey, the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

"The provisions of sections sixty-four, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine and seventy of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this section.

"4. If any person disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying or attempting to disobey, the said prohibition, the Local Government may order him to remove to such place under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as the Local Government in each case directs.

"5. If any person contravenes any such order, the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the District within which he is dwelling or may be found, may cause him to be apprehended and detained in custody until he is released upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

"6. If the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the District within which any person (whether an European British subject or not) is dwelling or may be found, reasonably suspects that he intends to disobey the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, such Commissioner or Magistrate may require such security for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as to the Commissioner or Magistrate may seem sufficient.

"The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections five hundred and seven to five hundred and sixteen (both inclusive), shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all cases under this section."

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and to the Military Department.

Home Department.
Department of Finance and Commerce.
Public Works Department.
Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Legislative Department.
Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" North-Western Provinces.
Chief Commissioner of Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Central Provinces.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
" in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
" " " Rajputana.
The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
" in Turkish Arabia.
The Resident in Nepal.
" Kashmir.
The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan.
The Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul.
The Political Officer in charge of Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments, and to the Administrations and Political Officers under the Foreign Department; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract).

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 12TH 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th October 1889.

No. 312.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 2911 G., dated 11th October 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Reorganization of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2124 G., dated the 18th August 1888.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 59 Railway, dated the 6th May 1889.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 84 Railway, dated the 25th July 1889.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under the present organization of the Superior Revenue Establishment, it has been found that salaries have tended to increase by mere lapse of time, and that in many cases officers are paid more than is commensurate with the duties which they perform. This result was the necessary outcome of a system under which increments have been permitted to accrue annually, and promotions from class to class have frequently been made at regular intervals of time, no definite rule having been laid down that certain classes of posts exist, and that certain rates of pay shall attach to those posts. The effect has been brought prominently to the notice of Government by the fact that, up to the present time, officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment have obtained far more rapid promotion than officers of the Engineer Establishment.

2. After due consideration, and after consulting the Managers of State Railways, by whom the incremental scale has been generally condemned, the Government has determined to lay down for the Superior Revenue Establishment of each State Railway, a cadre or fixed number of posts, and to adopt an organization of classes and grades assimilated to that of the Engineer Establishment.

3. The classes correspond to the three classes of the Engineer Establishment; and by allowing several grades of pay to each class it is possible to provide for reasonable promotion within the classes, to meet the fair claims of merit, of importance of duties, and of length of service, while at the same time a distinct line of demarcation is drawn between the salaries paid for the different classes of duties performed by the three classes of Supervising officers, District officers, and Assistants. This organization is more fully explained in the following Resolution :—

RESOLUTION.—A cadre consisting of a certain number of appointments in each class* as shown in the appended schedules is laid down for each State Railway.

* Class I.—Superintendents.
II.—District Superintendents.
III.—Assistants.

2. The number of appointments in each class has been decided according to the requirements of the Railway in communication with the Railway administrations concerned, and provision is made for absentees.

3. The rates of pay attached to the appointments of each class correspond with the rates attached to the corresponding grades of the Engineer Establishment as shown in the margin; but no fixed distribution of the number of appointments in each grade is laid down.

		Rs.
Special Class (one appointment on a maximum of)—	...	2,500
Class I ...	Grade 1 ...	1,600
	" 2 ...	1,350
	" 3 ...	1,100
Class II ...	Grade 1 ...	950
	" 2 ...	800
	" 3 ...	700
	" 4 ...	600
Class III ...	Grade 1 ...	500
	" 2 ...	400
	" 3 ...	350
	" 4 ...	250
Class IV ...	Apprentices or candidates ...	150 and under.

4. The pay allotted to present incumbents and the grade in which they are placed has been decided partly in consideration of the pay they were drawing under the old system, and partly with reference to the position they are deemed fit to occupy in the new classification. In cases where the pay allotted in the new classification is less than that which they were actually drawing, a personal allowance has been granted.

5. The Government of India reserves the power of appointing an officer to a post which would ordinarily belong to class I or class II without giving him the full pay of any grade in that class.

6. All substantive promotions from class to class and from grade to grade will be made by the Government of India, and will be regulated as follows :—

(a) Promotions from class to class will be made on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned cadre, and they will be made wholly by selection of the fittest persons.

(b) Promotions from grade to grade, in classes II and III, will be made on the recommendation of the Manager of the Railway supported by the Local Government or the Director-General of Railways. Such recommendations will be submitted half-yearly with the Establishment Rolls.

(c) Promotion from grade to grade will be awarded partly on considerations of the value of the officer's service and of the importance of his duties, and partly on the ground of length of service in the grade. Length of service alone will give no title to promotion from grade to grade within a class. In making such promotions the aggregate cost of these establishments on each line will be taken into consideration.

(d) The ordinary maximum allowed for District Officers will be Rs. 800 (grade 2). Promotion to Rs. 950 (grade 1) will be given only in special cases of long and meritorious service: and (in accordance with the spirit of Public Works Circular letter No. 517G., dated 22nd February 1889) such promotion will, as a rule, be reserved for those officers who are considered fit for eventual promotion to class I.

(e) The ordinary maximum allowed for an Assistant is Rs. 500: and an officer who is deserving of higher pay than this should have more important duties allowed to him.

7. Temporary or officiating promotions will be regulated as follows:—

(a) They will be made from class III to class II, or from class II to class I, but not from grade to grade within those classes, on the occurrence of temporary vacancies. But when a particular post in class I has a fixed rate of pay attached to it, an officer acting in that post may draw officiating allowances calculated on that pay.

(b) Promotions from class III to class II will be made on the occurrence of each vacancy by the Local Government or the Director-General of Railways on the recommendation of the Manager.

(c) Pomotions from class II to class I will be made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Local Government or Director-General of Railways.

(d) Temporary promotions from class to class will be made, subject to the above rules, for absences exceeding three months, and officiating promotions will be made for absences of three months and less, under Chapter VI, Section III, Civil Service Regulations.

8. Officers of Royal Engineers transferred from the Engineer Establishment will continue in the same scale of pay (either Consolidated or Staff) which they were on before their transfer.

9. Officers of the Engineer Establishment brought on to the Managerial Establishment in classes II and III, in posts to which no special pay is attached, will draw the pay of their grades, and their promotions will go on as if they were employed wholly on their own lists.

10. So far as possible it is intended that the staff now or in future appointed to the different Railways shall remain permanently on the cadres of the Railways as regards appointments up to and including class II. As appointments to class I will be made under a strict system of selection, it will be necessary, in some cases, to transfer officers from one line to another to fill such appointments.

11. Besides the appointments shown in the cadres, the post of Traffic Assistant will be attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India, and the officer holding this appointment may be in the 1st or 2nd class. The cost of the post will be charged to Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director-General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH OCTOBER 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR MODERN ORIENTAL STUDIES ESTABLISHED BY THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA IN UNION WITH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 22nd August 1889.

Public (Educational).
No. 89.

His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Imperial Institute, regarding a School for Modern Oriental Studies established by the Governing Body of that Institute.

2nd July 1889.

2. Copies of the printed statement of particulars referred to in Sir F. A. Abel's letter are also forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

CROSS.

No. $\frac{521}{14}$, dated 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C., and 2nd July 1889.

From—SIR F. A. ABEL, Secretary of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office.

I HAVE received the instructions of His Royal Highness the President of the Institute to request that you will be so good as to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council the accompanying statement of particulars respecting a "School for Modern Oriental Studies" which has been established by the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, in co-operation with the Councils of University College and King's College, London, with the object of supplying the requirements of those seeking official employment, and of officials holding appointments, in connection with which a practical knowledge of one or other of the modern Oriental Languages is indispensable or desirable.

It has been represented to the Governing Body of the Institute that the tuition and facilities to be afforded by this School, which it is intended should correspond in character to those provided by important State Modern Oriental Schools in Germany, France, and Austro-Hungary, will be, in many directions, of great assistance and value, not only to those seeking employment or holding appointments in the Indian Civil Service, but also to natives.

The languages to be dealt with in the School comprise, in Division I. Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Pali, Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic and Persian; and, in Division II. Colloquial Arabic, Chinese, Burmese, Modern Greek, Colloquial Persian, Japanese, Russian, Turkish, Malay and Swaheli.

I am instructed to express a hope that Lord Cross may deem it desirable to cause measures to be taken for officially directing the attention of the Government of India to the existence of the new School of Modern Oriental Studies, and to afford it such official recognition as may be in his power to bestow.

School for Modern Oriental Studies established by the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India in union with University College and King's College, London.

The commercial and official Classes in the United Kingdom, whose pursuits entail either temporary residence in, or visits to, Oriental Countries and communion or correspondence with the natives of those Countries, have long experienced the want of facilities which might be afforded by a sufficiently comprehensive public Institution, where a practical and colloquial acquaintance with the more important Modern Oriental Languages might be acquired.

In France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, there exist Institutions of magnitude and importance, for affording instruction in the spoken and written Oriental dialects and in matters relating to the history, commerce and political economy of the Countries in which those languages are spoken.

In France, the School of Living Oriental Languages, which was founded nearly 100 years ago, receives from the State the free use of a large building and a grant of over £6,000 per annum; gratuitous instruction is there given in the chief Modern Oriental Languages, and a commercial section has recently been added to it by the Minister of Public Instruction.

The Imperial Oriental Academy of Vienna has long been of world-wide celebrity and has greatly contributed to the extension of commerce in Austria-Hungary, whilst in Berlin, the Imperial German School of Living Oriental Languages, established a year a go upon a very important footing, has already received considerable development. This school is supported by an annual subvention of £3,600, and the tuition there is entirely gratuitous.

Although the scope of action of the Imperial Institute, as defined by its Charter, does not embrace the exercise of actual educational functions, its Governing Body has considered that the creation and development of an organization for providing, in the United Kingdom,

the important aid to the Official and Commercial sections of the community which is furnished to Continental Nations by such establishments as above named, might prove a work of considerable utility.

There have existed at University College and at King's College, since their foundation, Professorships of certain Oriental Languages; the Indian School of University College on the one hand, and the Oriental section of King's College on the other, have accomplished useful work in the preparation of candidates for the Indian Civil Service and other Government Departments, by affording facilities for the study of some of the Eastern Languages.

The Committee of the Institute, having met with a cordial response from the Councils of the two Colleges to a proposal to consolidate the work of this nature now being performed there, and to bring it into harmonious working with a scheme for affording practical instruction in other important Oriental Languages, now desire to direct attention to the results of a careful consideration of the whole subject by a Special Committee appointed by them for that purpose, which includes representatives of the Councils of University and King's Colleges, and of which the following are the Members:

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, C. B., D. C. L., D. Sc., F. R. S. (*Chairman*).
COL. SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, K. C. S. I.
SIR FRANCIS DILLON BELL, K. C. M. G., C. B.
COL. SIR CHARLES WILSON, R. E., K. C. B., K. C. M. G.
SIR THOMAS WADE, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.
MAJ.-GENL. SIR FREDERIC GOLDSMID, K. C. S. I., C. B.
SIR PHILIP MAGNUS.
MAJOR C. M. WATSON, R. E., C. M. G.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG, Bart., LL. D. PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY, LL.D.	Nominated by the Council of University College.
THE REV. HENRY WACE, D.D. PROFESSOR R. K. DOUGLAS.	Nominated by the Council of King's College.

Arrangements have been completed by this Committee and approved of by the Governing Bodies of the Imperial Institute and of the two Colleges, for the organisation of a School in London, designed both for giving instruction in Modern Oriental Languages and also for the pursuit of studies relating to the history, literature, commercial and physical geography, political economy and the natural and industrial resources of the Countries and Districts in which the various languages are used.

It is in contemplation to arrange for the delivery of Special Lectures or courses of Lectures from time to time, in connection with the School, by Experts or Specialists, in any of the foregoing subjects.

This School will be carried on under the immediate direction of the Committee above specified.

The classes which the "School of Modern Oriental Studies" comprises are divided under two Heads:

DIVISION I. includes classes for all Oriental Languages especially required by Students qualifying for examinations for the Indian Civil Service, the instruction being of the same character as that provided for some time past at University College and at King's College.

These classes will, from the commencement of the AUTUMN TERM of 1889, be continued at University College and will be conducted under regulations common to the other classes which combine with them to constitute the General School.

This Division includes instruction in Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Pali Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic and Persian.

DIVISION II. consists mainly of classes for Modern Oriental languages other than the Indian Languages.

The courses of tuition will be of a practical rather than of an academic character; they will have particular reference to commercial and official requirements and to the facilitation of colloquial intercourse with natives of Oriental Countries.

It is in comtemplation, so soon as the number of Students warrants the expenditure, to secure the services of native readers and teachers of conversation in connection with the classes of this Division.

The Languages to be taught in Division II. comprise Colloquial Arabic, Modern Greek, Colloquial Persian, Russian, Turkish, Chinese, Burmese, Japanese, Malay and Swaheli.

The classes under this Division will be conducted at King's College, where arrangements will also be made for the establishment of evening classes.

The names of Instructors and the places where various classes will be held are given below :

There will be three terms, of about ten weeks, in each year, as follows :

AUTUMN TERM—commencing about the beginning of October.
SPRING TERM—commencing about the middle of January.
SUMMER TERM—commencing early in May.

The School will open with the Autumn Term of 1889.

A fee of THREE GUINEAS per term will have to be paid in advance by each Student for each Language taken up for instruction. This payment will entitle the Student to the use, within the Colleges, of text-books, dictionaries, and works of reference required in connection with the particular Language taught, and to the use of all the facilities which it is proposed to secure in the development of the School.

Accommodation will be provided to enable Students to pursue their studies at hours when the classes are not held.

The Libraries of both Colleges will be opened to Students in any of the classes of the School, during the usual hours of study.

Intending Students should communicate with the ORGANISING SECRETARY at the Offices of the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 1, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C., where the registration of Students will take place, and where all information regarding the School will be supplied.

F. A. ABEL,
Secretary of the Imperial Institute.

June 1889.

DIVISION I.

HELD AT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Languages.	Names of Professors or Lecturers.
SANSCRIT	C. BENDALL.
BENGALI	J. F. BLUMHARDT.
HINDI	J. F. BLUMHARDT.
HINDUSTANI	J. F. BLUMHARDT.
TAMIL	J. BRADSHAW.
TELUGU	
PUNJABI	
PALI	T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, LL.D. Ph. D.
MARATHI	H. CHINTAMON.
GUJARATI	S. A. KAPADIA, M.D., L.R.C.P.
ARABIC	C. RIEU, Ph.D. H. A. SALMONE.
PERSIAN	C. RIEU, Ph.D.

DIVISION II.

HELD AT

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Languages.		Names of Professors or Lecturers.
COLLOQUIAL ARABIC	...	The REV. DR. J. L. SABUNJIE.
CHINESE ...	...	R. K. DOUGLAS.
BURMESE ...	...	GENERAL ARDAGH.
MODERN GREEK	...	M. CONSTANTINIDES.
COLLOQUIAL PERSIAN	...	SIR FREDERIC GOLDSMID.
JAPANESE ...	...	F. V. DICKINS, M.B., B.Sc.
RUSSIAN ...	...	N. ORLOFF, M.A.
TURKISH ...	...	CHARLES WELLS, Ph.D.
MALAY ...	...	
SWAHELI ...	...	ARCHDEACON FARLER.*

* *The Committee is in communication with this gentleman.*

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 9TH, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th November 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 951.—Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M. D., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 20th November 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 16TH, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1889.

No. 2100.—The following extract paragraph 1 from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 111 (Public), dated 17th October 1889, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the provinces placed against their names :—

* * * *		* * * *
Mr. Alfred Edward Martineau	...	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
* * *		* * *
Mr. Patrick Dalreagle Agnew	...	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
* * * *		* * * *
Mr. Patrick William O'Brien	...	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Winter Charles Renouf	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
* * * *		* * * *

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November 1889.

No. 1988-*G.*—The services of Assistant Surgeon Sáhib Ditta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge.

Fort William, the 15th November 1889.

No. 1770-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ghází Khan District, being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace for the tracts noted in the margin, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Deputy Commissioner shall, as such Justice of the Peace, commit for trial.

1. The tract situated between the countries of the Khetrán, Marri, and Bugti tribes and the plains of the Dera Ghází Khan District.
2. The tract bounded by the country of the Bozdárs on the north and west, by the country of the Hill Lagharis on the south, and by the Dera Ghází Khan District on the east.

No. 1771-*F.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tracts noted in the margin; in exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders :—

1. The tract situated between the countries of the Khetrán, Marri, and Bugti tribes and the plains of the Dera Ghází Khan District.
2. The tract bounded by the country of the Bozdárs on the north and west, by the country of the Hill Lagharis on the south, and by the Dera Ghází Khan District on the east.

PART I.

1. (1) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to this Part, are hereby applied to the aforesaid tracts, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, to the modifications specified in the Second Schedule to this Part.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments to the said tracts, any Magistrate or Court for those tracts may construe any provision in any such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.

Number and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860.	Penal Code.
Act XXIII of 1867.	Punjab Murderous Outrages.
Act IX of 1877.	Reviving and amending Act XXIII of 1867.
Act X of 1882.	Criminal Procedure.
Regulation IV of 1887.	Punjab Frontier Crimes.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Modifications in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(1) *In the Code of Criminal Procedure*—

(*a*) The Court of Session may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(b) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge.

(c) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.

(2) *In the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation*, 1887—

(a) For section 1, sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) This Regulation shall not be enforced against (1) European British subjects, or (2) persons of any such class as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare to be exempt therefrom, or (3) any person in the civil or military service of the Government unless such person is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a person to whom this Regulation applies."

"(3) The word 'class' as used in sub-section (2) includes any persons who may be collectively described in a notification under this section as persons exempt from the provisions of this Regulation."

(b) Section 2 and section 7, sub-section (2), shall be omitted.

(c) For clause (2) of section 3 the following shall be substituted :—

"(2) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of the Deraját Division : and

"(3) 'Deputy Commissioner' means the Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Gházi Khan District."

(d) For sub-section (1) of section 10 the following shall be substituted :—

"When the Deputy Commissioner thinks it expedient that any dispute should be settled in the manner provided by this section, he may make an order in writing stating the grounds of his opinion and referring the dispute to a Council of Elders."

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the aforesaid tracts—

(1) (a) The Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Gházi Khan District, as regards those tracts, shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and may try any offence or pass any sentence which a District Magistrate specially empowered under Section 30 of that Code may try or pass; and

(b) Every Magistrate having for the time being any jurisdiction within the Dera Gházi Khan District shall exercise the like jurisdiction as regards those tracts :

Provided that, if in any case in which the complainant (if any) and the accused person or all the accused persons are not British subjects the Deputy Commissioner or any such Magistrate deems it expedient for political reasons to decline to exercise the powers so conferred on him, it shall be in his discretion to do so, subject to any directions which may be issued by the Commissioner of the Deraját Division or by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(2) The Commissioner for the time being of the Deraját Division shall be the Sessions Judge, and his Court the Court of Session, as regards the said tracts.

(3) The functions of the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(4) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Session.

(5) This part of this Notification applies to all proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

(d) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge.

(e) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.

[illegible] *In the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation*, 188[illegible]—

(a) For section 1, sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[illegible](4) This Regulation shall not be enforced against [illegible] European British subjects [illegible] persons of any such class as the Local Government may by [illegible] [illegible] persons [illegible] to be exempt [illegible] or [illegible] Government [illegible] person is [illegible] person to whom this Regulation applies.

[illegible](5) The word 'class' as used in sub-section (3) [illegible] [illegible] under this section as persons exempt from the [illegible] Regulation."

(b) Section 2 and section 3, sub-section (2), shall be omitted.

(c) For clause (b) of section 1 the following shall be substituted:—

[illegible](a) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of the [illegible] Division; and

[illegible](b) 'Deputy Commissioner' means the Deputy Commissioner of the [illegible] [illegible] District."

(d) For sub-section (1) of section 10 the following shall be substituted:—

[illegible] When the Deputy Commissioner thinks it expedient that any [illegible] should be [illegible] [illegible] provided by this section, he may [illegible] an order in writing [illegible] [illegible] of his opinion and referring the [illegible] to a Council of Elders [illegible]

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the aforesaid [illegible]—

(1) (a) The Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the [illegible] District shall [illegible] exercise the powers of a District Magistrate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Criminal Procedure, and may try any offence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of the [illegible] [illegible]

(b) [illegible] Magistrate [illegible] for the time being [illegible] [illegible] shall exercise the like jurisdiction [illegible] the [illegible]

Provided that if in any case in which the complainant [illegible] and the accused persons are not British subjects the Deputy Commissioner [illegible] [illegible] for political reasons to decline to exercise the powers [illegible] [illegible] it shall be in his discretion to do so, subject to any directions which may be [illegible] by the Commissioner of the [illegible] Division or by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(2) The Commissioner for the time being of the [illegible] Division shall be the Sessions Judge, and his Court the Court of Session, as regards the said tracts.

(3) The functions of the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(4) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by [illegible] [illegible]

(5) This part of this Notification applies to all [illegible] except [illegible] European British subjects [illegible] [illegible] European British subjects [illegible]

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 16TH, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1889.

No. 344.—Major S. L. Jacob, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 19th October 1889, during the absence of Major J. W. Ottley, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel*, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1889.

No. 2183.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State, it is hereby notified for general information that at and after the examination to be held in the year 1892 for the selection of candidates for the Civil Service of India, no candidate will be admitted to the examination whose age was less than 21 and more than 23 on the 1st April preceding the date of examination.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd November 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 971.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Brigade Surgeon J. Bennett, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

* * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 979.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—

Lieutenant J. Powell resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th October 1889.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1889.

No. 347.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank, in the 3rd class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R. E., on furlough.

No. 349.—The following Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

* * * *

To Punjab.

Mr. Frederick Nutter Cox.

Mr. William Frederick Holms.

* * * *

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel,* R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 30TH, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1889.

No. 682.—The services of Lieutenant C. S. deB. Martindale, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 685.—Mr. C. R. Hawkins has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 8th November 1889, or the subsequent date on which he sailed from India.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th November 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 987.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal S. C., for one year. Pension Service—31st year commenced 30th November 1888.

* * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 30TH, 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1889.

No. 11-F.-C.—The following promotions are made with effect from 28th October 1889, and until further orders :—

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, is confirmed in the latter grade, and is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators.

Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the Northern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces, Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, continuing to hold charge of the Southern Circle.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1889.

No. 362.—The following officers attached to State Railways are transferred to the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Frontier Railway Survey :—

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

* * * * * * * *

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel*, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 7TH, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1889.

No. 2304.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 2009, dated the 25th October 1889, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Clerical Establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached Offices, and of the Offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta, in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, for the Upper and Lower Divisions respectively, on the dates specified below :—

Upper Division ... 4th January 1890, and following days.

Lower Division ... 20th January 1890, and following days.

The examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached Offices at Allahabad and Lahore will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab respectively.

POLICE.

The 2nd December 1889.

No. 827.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Act for the Regulation of Police (V of 1861), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend that Act to the undermentioned districts within the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab :—

Hazára.
Peshávar.
Kohát.
Bannu.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Dera Gházi Khan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th December 1889.

No. 456.—The Reverend F. J. Montgomery, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 30th October 1889.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1889.

No. 380.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the date specified :—

NAMES.	From.	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Ottley, Major J. W., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	8th June 1889.	Sub. *pro tem.*

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 14TH, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 13th December 1889.

No. 721.—Mr. R. T. Burney has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th October 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE:

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1889.

No. 6283.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 10th December 1889.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1889.

No. 6288.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 19, 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rates of postage specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be chargeable on parcels posted in British India for transmission to Ceylon on and after the 1st January 1890 :—

Schedule.

CEYLON.	PARCELS.			REMARKS.
PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY.	POSTAGE PAYABLE IN CASH.			
	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas, or fraction thereof.	These rates are the same as the rates fo Indian inland parcelsr
	Ans.	*Ans.*	*Ans.*	
By Indian Packet	4	8	4	

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 14TH, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th December 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1043.— * * * * * *

Sergeant Charles Gentry, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 8th November 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor Robert Edwards, deceased.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1889.

No. 389.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 349, dated the 19th November 1889, Mr. H. M. Baines, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Madras, is transferred to the Punjab.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 21ST, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1889.

No. 2429.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 673, dated 4th April 1889, the following revised Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information:—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. Officers who obtain ·5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain ·8 will be noted as qualified to be "Interpreters" in Russian.

3. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows:—

Dictation	50	800
Translation from Russian into English	100	
Translation from English into Russian	200	
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150	
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from *ex tempore* reading	300	

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—(*a*) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (*b*) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and to no one who has not to his credit a sufficient amount of furlough to enable him to complete the full course of study and appear for the final examination within its limit. The whole time so passed will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and the officer will be entitled to furlough pay during it. The Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (·25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. On starting for Russia he will be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100; and such advance will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

8. Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementry test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. Two months before his final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

12. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an Officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he may earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. If, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate, it will be necessary for him as usual to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

14. An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th December, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1065.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of January, 1890, as the day on which the Cantonment Act, XIII of 1889, shall come into force.

No. 1066.—The following draft of proposed rules under section 26, clause 21, of the Cantonments Act, 1889, is, as required by section 27 of that Act, hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification—

DRAFT RULES.

Under section 26, clause (21), and section 27, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Cantonment Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall be general for every cantonment in British India:—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, within or without the limits of the cantonment as the cantonment authority with the concurrence of the District Magistrate may determine, shall be maintained, at the expense wholly or in part of the cantonment fund, for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.

3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and, if such person is without means of support and is either a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistence allowance not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the cantonment authority may determine.

4. If the medical officer, for the time being in charge of a hospital maintained under these rules for the treatment of persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, certifies in writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from the disorder, and such person either refuses to go to the hospital, or, having gone to the hospital, leaves

it before such medical officer has pronounced such person to be free from the disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment, within 24 hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

5. If a person having been prohibited under the last foregoing rule from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment, remains in or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days for every breach of the said prohibition.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1072.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Alfred Coyle Flynn to be Captain, *vice* Kirkpatrick, resigned.

Mr. Harry Young Spencer to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND DECEMBER 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1888.

No. 373.—Mr. R. D. Bayley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, retired from the service with effect from afternoon of the 12th December 1888, under Section 110, Rule 9A (*a*), of the Civil Pension Code.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1888.

No. 380.—Under Section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the extension of the Patiála State Railway from Patiala to Bhatinda.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH JANUARY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1888.

No. 520.—The services of Lieutenant F. P. Young, 13th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

MEDICAL.

The 4th January 1889.

No. 9.—The services of Surgeon F. F. Perry, Officiating Opthalmic Surgeon, and Professor of Opthalmic Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st December 1888.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1889.

No. 1 *S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * *

Nawáb MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN, C.S.I., Chief of Amb, in the Hazára District of the Punjab.

By Order of the Grand Master,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1889.

No. 1 *I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

HENRY JOSIAH WHYMPER, Esquire, Manager of the Murree Brewery Company.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1889.

No. 6 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Sardár Sultán Ibrahim, Saddozai, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Pesháwar District.

* * * * * * * *

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1889.

No. 13.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 200, dated the 28th July 1887, suggesting that the system under which in the United Kingdom advances are made by the Government for local works might with some modification be introduced in India.

Resolution in this Department, No. 2169, dated 26th April 1888.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 194, dated 21st July 1888.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 248, dated 27th September 1888.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Resolution in this Department, No. 2169, dated 26th April 1888, the question of associating Local Governments more immediately with the granting of loans from public funds for local purposes was discussed.

It was said—

2. The result of the present Indian system is that while all these loans and advances are made either by, or by the advice of, the Local Governments, those Governments are not directly interested in the financial result further than seeing that the security is adequate, and that the amount of the loan is ultimately recovered, as all loan and advance transactions take place on the Imperial accounts. If a loan or advance is irrecoverable, it is charged off as Provincial Expenditure; but as regards the punctual and complete realisation of interest, the Provincial Governments are not financially concerned.

3. With a view, therefore, to improve the present system by more directly connecting the interests of the Local Governments with the success of the local loan transactions, and to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government as far as possible, the Governor-General in Council desires to extend the system of Provincial finance, so as to entrust the entire control of these loans and advances to Local Governments. The manner in which it is proposed to give effect to this proposal is as follows.

4. It is proposed to place at the disposal of each Provincial Government an advance and loan account. The principals and restrictions to be kept in view by Provincial Governments in making advances and loans from the credits afforded them should be the same as those already laid down by this Department in the orders issued from time to time. Their general effect is summarised in Chapter 7 of the Civil Account Code.

5. On the sum so credited the Local Government would pay to Imperial Revenues interest at 4 per cent. a year, and would receive all interest realised from the borrowers as an asset of Provincial Revenues. Such additional credits to the Local Loan Account as might be found necessary would be made from time to time, and, as now, Provincial Revenues would be charged with all irrecoverable loans and advances.

* * * * * * * *

9. It is not intended to include in these arrangements the loans to Presidency Corporations, but the following are included :—

I.—Advances to cultivators under various Acts, such as the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists Act, 1884, or on occasions of calamity for purchase of seed, cattle, &c., or for famine relief, or to tenants on Government estates. For each of these purposes Local Governments have powers of sanction as defined in Rules 5, 7, and 7 (*a*) of Chapter 7 of the Civil Account Code.

II.—For Survey operations, such as for erecting boundary marks or for other Survey expenditure recoverable from landholders or cultivators.

III.—Under special laws not coming within class (1), such as Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, or the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act.

IV.—To landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law.

V.—Advances of special Revenue Departments, such as Excise and Salt.

2. The opinions of Local Governments were invited on these proposals. These have been received and are uniformly favourable, explanations on matters of detail being only required in some cases.

3. The discussion which resulted in the issue of these orders involved the reconsideration of the policy under which it was decided to discontinue the practice of making loans from public funds to Municipal and other public Corporations. The views of the Government of India are expressed in the following paragraphs of the Despatch to the Secretary of State for India read above :—

3. It may be stated that up till 1876 loans were pretty freely made from public funds to Municipalities and other public Corporations for works of proved public utility and convenience. In 1876 the embarrassment caused by the sudden fall in the gold value of silver necessitated the adpotion of measures of economy and retrenchment. Among other things, it was directed that since the means at the disposal of the Government of India for granting loans to Municipal and other Corporations and to Native States were likely to be limited so long as silver did not recover in value, no application for such loans should be made or forwarded by any Government officer except for purposes which would not admit of postponement (Financial Resolution No. 1967, dated 31st July 1876).

4. Following the principle enunciated in the Resolution of 1876, and in view of the increasing demands upon the Imperial Treasury for the capital cost of State works, the Government of India published a further explanation of its position and intentions in paragraph 30 of the Financial Statement for 1879-80 in the following terms :—

There has been a change in the policy of the Government as respects loans to Municipalities and other Corporations. For some years past these bodies have borrowed all the money which they have required from the public treasury, which could afford to lend them money rather more cheaply

than they could obtain it in the open market. This plan had this advantage, that the Registered Public Debt of India represented substantially the whole debt of the country, including the debts of these Corporations. But the demands upon the Imperial Treasury for the capital cost of State works are now so considerable compared with the limits of its resources, that the Government can no longer afford to extend this aid to these independent bodies; and they will henceforth be generally left to borrow in the open market for themselves, always under strict State supervision. The Government is, however, still pledged to some loans to these bodies which are in course of expenditure; and it cannot always thus throw Native States or the smaller Municipalities in the interior upon their own resources.

5. The operation of the principles thus announced was slightly relaxed by a Resolution, No. 2448, dated 28th August 1879, which permitted the several Local Governments and Administrations to make small loans to rural Municipalities without reference to the Government of India on the conditions (i) that the amount of each loan did not exceed Rs. 5,000; and (ii) that the total amount of such loans sanctioned in a year was not to exceed Rs. 25,000 in the case of the Local Governments, and Rs. 10,000 in case of Local Administrations.

6. This policy has since been adhered to, except in very special cases. Successive Secretaries of State have declared in favour of it, and have been unwilling to sanction a departure from it even in special cases.

7. Experience has, however, shown that its rigid adoption has operated very unfavourably in delaying and preventing sanitary improvement and reform. It has been found that local bodies cannot raise money in the market except upon extravagant terms, and Municipalities and other Corporations have in several cases found it necessary in consequence to abandon or indefinitely postpone well-considered schemes of drainage and water-supply. We have accordingly cordially accepted the invitation in paragraph 5 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 246, dated 15th September 1887, to reconsider the question.

8. The enclosed Resolution, to which we have already invited Your Lordship's attention in paragraph 2, will explain that in future all loans of public money will be made on the guarantee and responsibility of Local Governments. It is obvious that under such conditions—where the responsibility for securing the punctual payment of interest and repayment of the principal devolves on Local Governments—loans will not be granted on insufficient security, or in cases where the public character of the necessity for them is not fully established. It was not the object of the policy adopted in 1876 to impede sanitary reforms in the smaller Municipalities, though it would now appear that this has been the result. As between a policy which has the practical effect of forbidding public Corporations to adopt methods of sanitary reform and the extended guarantee of the Government which is necessary to enable them to do so, there is, we submit, little room for difference of opinion. One objection to making these loans from public funds—namely, that it necessarily involved an extension of the borrowing or at least of the guarantee of Government, and thereby affected our credit—we hope to minimise by limiting the funds available for these purposes to a sum which will not appreciably raise the price at which we can borrow money.

9. We do not propose at present to adopt the policy of lending to the Presidency Corporations, as they have a public credit of their own, and they may very well continue to borrow in ordinary cases in the open market.

10. The position of the mofussil Municipalities is, however, essentially different, for practically the loan market is closed to them. If they can borrow at all, they can only do so at excessive rates of interest. We accordingly propose to change our present policy in respect of them, and to authorise Local Governments to grant loans to them in future, the three following conditions being strictly adhered to :—

1st.—Loans to be granted only for works in which the Government, apart from mere local interest, has a general interest, such as drainage and water-works, and not to be granted for works of purely local interest, or works which are conveniences but not necessities, such as roads, bridges, market places, town halls, and the like.

2nd.—A loan to be repaid within as short a period as possible, not exceeding 30 years in any case, or 20 years except under very special circumstances, and with special sanction.

3rd.—A local body, having borrowed from Government, not to borrow from any other source so long as a part of its debt to Government is still outstanding.

11. We accordingly ask Your Lordship's permission to provide, if we adopt the policy of placing loan accounts at the disposal of Local Governments, for the loan of public money to the Municipalities described on the guarantee of the Local Government concerned.

4. These proposals met with the approval of the Secretary of State, who replied in the following terms:—

6.—To the general policy thus described I give my cordial approval as being one calculated to facilitate the development of the smaller towns and districts without adding to the charges falling on the Imperial Revenues.

7.—The expression in the 11th paragraph of your letter that the money will be lent to the Municipalities on the guarantee of the Local Government, I understand to refer to the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments, and between the latter and those who borrow from them. The money for the purpose can only be raised on the credit of the Government of India, as was pointed out in Lord Cranbrook's Despatch, dated the 31st of July 1878, No. 267, as part of the general scheme of providing the funds needed for the year.

8.—It is therefore essential that the total amount to be placed in any year at the credit of the several Local Governments shall not exceed that which you can afford to advance without undue interference with the other objects for which funds may have to be supplied from the balances in India, supplemented by such loans as can be raised without inconvenience in the local market. * * *

9.—There appears to me to be some fear that difficulty may arise from the third condition prescribed by your Government, and it will be necessary to provide that a municipal body may only borrow from other sources after having obtained the permission of the Local Governments, which would not be granted unless it were clearly shown that the payment of the interest and repayment of the principal of the loan from the Government had been duly secured.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council accordingly proposes to introduce the system under which local loans will be made from resources at the disposal of Local Governments, with effect from the 1st April 1888, and has prescribed the following rules for giving effect to it.

1. Advances and loans may be made by Local Governments and Administrations for any of the purposes enumerated below, within the limits or on the conditions defined hereafter, without reference to the Government of India :—

I.—Advances to cultivators under various Acts, such as the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

II.—Advances under special laws not coming within class (1), such as the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act, or the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act.

III.—Loans to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law.

IV.—Loans to Municipal and other public Corporations (other than Presidency Corporations) for works of public utility and convenience.

2. These rules do not affect the procedure prescribed by rules under the several Acts of the Legislature for making applications for such loans or the conditions under which they may be sanctioned. The rules under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879, are made by the Governor-General in Council. Those rules have been modified by Notifications No. 15 and No. 16 of this date, so as to transfer, except in special cases, the responsibility of deciding whether a loan should or should not be made, from the Governor-General in Council to Local Governments. Local Governments should similarly take steps to revise the rules under the Land Improvement, Agriculturists' Loans, and other Acts, so as to bring them into harmony with the system now introduced.

3. Existing loans to District and Local Boards are to be included in these arrangements. The rules under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879, published in the Notification of the Finance Department, No. 15 of this date, contemplate the grant of loans to District Boards for works which are estimated to give a return of 4 per cent. There is, however, a difficulty in making such loans under the present system of incorporating the transactions of these Boards with the general accounts, as in their purely financial aspect the Boards merely represent an administrative arrangement of the Government for the management of such items of public expenditure as the Local Government by law or executive order makes over to them. Local revenue and expenditure are at present entered in the accounts as a portion of the general account of Government revenue and expenditure; and so long as that practice continues, local expenditure from *loan* money will necessarily be recorded as part of the general expenditure, while obviously only expenditure met from revenue ought to be so recorded. It is not, however, thought desirable to prohibit the grant of loans to District Boards in all circumstances. Under the proposed system of separating off the local transactions from the general account more completely than is at present the case, the objection that now exists will disappear. But until that separation is effected, Local Governments should arrange to restrict loans to District Boards as much as possible.

4. As regards loans to Municipalities, the special conditions to be insisted on by Local Governments before making any loan are :—

1st.—Loans may be granted only for works of public and general convenience and utility, such as drainage, water-works, bridges and the like, and not for works which are merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, such as a town hall, public garden or market place.

2nd.—A local body which has borrowed from Government may only borrow from other sources after having obtained the sanction of the Local Government concerned, which should not be granted unless it is clearly shown that the sum lent by the Government with interest thereon is duly secured.

This condition is, of course, enforced indirectly through the operation of the rules under the Local Authorities Loan Act, under which the Government of India now sees, and under which in future the Local Governments will see, that the assets and future resources of the borrowing body when it desires to borrow are equal to bearing the burden of a further liability as well as to discharging existing ones.

5. The following general regulations will apply to all the advances to which reference is hereinbefore made :—

(1) The advances should be repaid within as short a period as possible, not exceeding 30 years in any case, or 20 years except under very special circumstances and with special sanction.

(2) A penal rate of compound interest, not less than 6 per cent. per annum, should be enforced, as far as the law allows, upon all over-due instalments of interest or principal and interest.

6. An advance and loan account will be opened with each Local Government. The account will be opened with the actual outstanding balance of advances and loans in each province on the 31st March 1888. Further sums will be placed at the disposal of Local Governments on a consideration of the available resources of the Government during the ensuing year and of the demands presented. Local Governments will also be free to utilise any repayments of loans or advances during the currency of the year in making fresh loans and advances.

7. Interest at 4 per cent. a year will be charged to Local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balance at the commencement and the outstanding balance at the close of each year.

On the other hand, Provincial Revenues will be credited with the full amount of interest received on these loans and advances, and any sums which it may be necessary to write off as irrecoverable must, as at present, be at once charged to Provincial Revenues and credited to the advance account.

8. The Local Govenment will arrange to receive annual reports upon outstanding loans and advances from its reponsible account officer. This is already prescribed in the case of loans of Classes I and II by the Rules published with Resolution in the Finance Department, No. 6233, dated 24th November 1887, and by the Rules in Section 11 of Chapter 7, Civil Account Code, and in the cases of Classes III and IV in the orders contained in Resolutions Nos. 3687 and 3688, dated 30th September 1875, and in the orders quoted in Rules 18 to 21 of Chapter 70 of the Civil Account Code. The annual verification prescribed by Rule 5 of Chapter 71 of the Code should be also separately reported to the Local Government by the account officer, and it is upon the balances shown on the books of the account office that the interest chargeable to Provincial Revenues will be calculated.

9. Any default in the payment of interest upon a loan of public money, or in the repayment of the principal, should be promptly reported by the Account Department to the Local Government. A Local Government receiving such a report should immediately take steps to remedy the default.

10. The account adjustment of the interest will be as follows : The amount of interest received from the borrowers will be credited by the account officer concerned directly as a Provincial receipt under *XII—Interest.* The amount of interest payable to Imperial will be adjusted in the same manner as the intereet chargeable to Provincial Revenues on account of Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works is adjusted; *i.e.*, the account officer will, after the close of his March Final Accounts, calculate the amounts due on the method stated in Rule 7, and debit it as a final Provincial charge under 13—*Interest on Debt* by credit to India in his Exchange Account. The Comptroller of India Treasuries will, on receipt thereof adjust the item by deduction from the total charge under 13—*Interest.*

11. Each account officer will accordingly prepare and forward to the Government India in this Department, before the end of the current month, a statement of the outstand balances of loans and advances of the nature described in Rule I on the 31st March 1888 ; of the interest receivable on them during the year 1888-89. If interest on the mean betw the balances on 31st March 1888 and 31st March 1889 at 4 per cent. exceeds in any case interest receivable on the loans during the year, the difference will be made good by an additi corresponding to the excess, to the Provincial assignment. No similar adjustment in favo of Imperial Revenues will be made if the reverse (as is probable) is the case, as any sı benefit to Provincial Revenues may be considered to be taken against the liability of Provin Governments to make good any sums that become irrecoverable (Resolution, Financial Depa ment, No. 747, dated 26th May 1879). After this adjustment of the assignment on accou of the initial inequality is once made no future adjustment of this nature will be made.

12. In November of each year (for the current year as early as possible and not la than 31st January 1889), each Local Government will submit to the Government of India estimate in the accompanying form of the loans proposed to be made and the expected recoveri Upon a consideration of the several demands and of its available resources, the Government India will determine what sum is to be allotted for the purposes indicated, in the ensuing ye and will distribute it as nearly as possible in proportion to the necessities of each provinc It is not intended to sanction any additional allotments during the currency of a year.

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Total
(a) Balance outstanding March 31st last . . .					
(b) Advances estimated to be made during current year (a)					
(c) Total .					
(d) Deduct repayments anticipated (a)					
(e) Balance outstanding March 31st next . .					
(f) Advances estimated to be made next year (a) . . .					
(g) Total .					
(h) Deduct repayments anticipated (a) . . .					
(k) Balance outstanding end of next year . . .					

(a) Details of these should be given separately in any case where a single advance or loan exceeds Rs. 25,000

The excess of (e) over (a) must not exceed the amount placed by the Government of India at credit of the Loan and Advance account during the current year. The excess of (k) over (e) is the amount for which a further credit is asked for from the Government of India during the ensuing year.

13. In paragraph 10 of his despatch the Secretary of State requires to be periodically informed of the loans that may be granted under the system now introduced. The transactions that will now fall under the Provincial Advance and Loan Accounts should accordingly be removed from Accounts Nos. 83 and 89 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts and shown in a separate statement in which the details for each Province should be furnished. The Comptroller-General is accordingly authorised to make such modification in the form of these accounts as will enable the Secretary of State's directions to be complied with.

14. These rules do not apply to Ajmere, Coorg, Berar, and the territories administered by the Agents to the Governor-General for Centeral India and Biluchistan.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home and Revenue and Agricultural Departments; all Local Governments and Administrations; the Comptroller and Auditor General, and all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered further, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 14.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the following papers regarding the grant of loans from public funds :—

Resolution in this Department,		No. 2206,	dated	20th July 1877.
"	"	" 184,	"	18th January 1879.
"	"	" 2448,	"	28th August 1879.
Notification	"	" 2749,	"	17th August 1883.
Resolution	"	" 2118,	"	29th July 1886.
"	"	" 6233,	"	24th November 1887.
"	"	" 1110,	"	29th February 1888.

Read also—

Resolutions in this Department, No. 2169, dated 26th April 1888, and No. 13, dated 1st January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Resolution in this Department, No. 13 of this date, Local Governments and Administrations have been vested with the control and management of loans granted from public funds to local bodies excepting Presidency Corporations, and rules have been prescribed for the exercise of such control.

2. In accordance with the intention expressed in the Resolution, the rules in force under the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, prescribing the procedure in respect of applications for loans or the conditions under which they may be granted, have been revised so as to transfer the responsibility of deciding whether a loan should or should not be made from the Governor-General in Council to Local Governments. The new rules are contained in the Notifications of this date, Nos. 15 and 16.

3. The classes of loans and advances which have been brought under the operation of the Resolution are—

I—advances to cultivators under various Acts, such as the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884;

II—advances under special laws not coming within class I, such as the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, or the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act;

III—loans to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law;

IV—loans to Municipal and other public Corporations (other than Presidency Corporations) for works of public utility and convenience.

4. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts are regulated by rules passed by each Local Government with the approval of the Governor-General in Council. These rules should be revised, as far as may be necessary, by Local Governments, so as to bring them into accord with the new system.

5. Loans under the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act can be granted under existing orders by the Local Government, and no change in them is required.

6. The Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act prescribes that advances under the Act can be made by the Local Government from public funds with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. As such sanction will not be necessary in future, the Act should be amended so as to bring it into accord with the new system.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations (except Hyderabad).

Ordered also, that it be communicated to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Home Department, with a copy of the Resolution of 24th November 1887, No. 6233.

Ordered further, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has made the following Rules for the grant of loans to Local Authorities by the Government :—

1. These rules shall come into force on the 1st day of February 1889. On and from that date the rules published with Notification No. 2749, dated 17th August 1883, in so far as they relate to the granting of loans, shall be rescinded except as regards loans applied for before these rules come into force.

2. In these Rules (1) "the Act" means The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 ; (2) "Local Authority" and (3) "funds" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Act; (4) "the Local Authority" means the Local Authority applying for or, as the case may be, receiving or having received the loan ; (5) "loan" means a loan under the Act; and (6) "Local Board" includes a district board and district council, and any body having like authority beyond the local limits of municipalities and cantonments.

3. A loan must be defined in rupees and not by the sterling or any other foreign standard.

4. No loan shall be granted except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

5. Without the consent of the Governor-General in Council no loan shall be granted to any Local Board for the construction of any public work unless it be estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least four per centum per annum on its capital cost. Provided, however, that the Local Government may make a loan, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, to a Local Board, for a work designed especially to employ labour for the purpose of relieving distress.

6. An application for a loan shall state—

1st, the work or works for the construction or repair of which the loan is required, and an estimate of the cost thereof :

2nd, the amount which it is proposed to borrow :

3rd, the fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow :

4th, the law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held :

5th, the period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be taken, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to repay the loan :

6th, a detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Authority for the three last preceding years :

[*Note.*—Debt and deposit transactions, such as receipts from, and repayments of, loans and deposits from contractors and others, should not be included under revenue and expenditure, but should be shown separately. All important variations in the amounts of revenue and expenditure should be explained.]

7th, all existing prior charges upon the funds of the Local Authority.

7. The Local Government shall cause such enquiry as it thinks necessary or expedient to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the use and value of the proposed work.

8. If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be granted, it shall reject the application.

9. If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be granted, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as it deems fit, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any enquiry made under Rule 7, as it may think necessary.

10. After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require, and considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local Government may either reject the application, or grant the loan if funds are available from the grant placed at its disposal for the purpose: Provided that, where the Local Authority is any one of the corporations mentioned or referred to in clause (*a*) of the proviso to Section 8 of the Act, the Local Government, if it approves the application, shall not itself proceed to sanction it, but shall refer the application for the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

11. The Local Government shall make such provision as may seem to be necessary for the proper inspection of all works which are being carried out by means of a loan, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the purposes for which it is made. Every such work, and the accounts connected therewith, shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose Division the work is situate, and of any person who may be authorised to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and of any other person specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. If the Local Government considers that the conditions on which a loan was granted have not been fulfilled, or that the Local Authority has failed to comply with any of the requirements of these Rules, it may, at any time, order that no further payments shall be made on account of such loan, and recover the amount advanced, with interest thereon, in the manner mentioned in Section 6 of the Act.

13. Interest shall be charged half-yearly on each loan at the rate agreed upon; and shall be reckoned and paid on each instalment from the date on which it is received.

14. The Local Authority may, at any time with the previous consent of the Local Government, repay the whole or any part of a loan made from the Public Treasury in advance of the period fixed by the conditions of the loan.

15. The cost of any enquiry made under Rule 7, of advertisements published under Rule 9 of inspections made under Rule 11, and of any other proceedings by order of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council under these Rules, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be paid by the Local Authority.

16. (a) The accounts of every loan shall be kept by the Accountant-General of the Province in which it is made.

(b) The Local Authority shall give to the Accountant-General and the Local Government any information which they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding its funds.

17. An annual statement of all loans granted under the Act, repayments due and made during the year, and balances outstanding at the beginning and end of the year in each Province, or under each Local Government, shall be prepared by the Accountant-General and submitted to the Government of India through the Local Government, which shall add a report of the progress of the works. Such statement shall be published in the local official Gazette

18. An attachment of any funds under Section 6 of the Act shall be made by a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. Such notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as may be directed by the Local Government, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority. The moneys collected or received under such attachment shall be paid into the Government Treasury; and the accounts of moneys so collected, and of the cost of the collection, shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct. A copy of the Accounts shall be delivered to the Local Authority, and published in the local official Gazette.

No. 16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has made the following Rules for the raising of loans by Local Authorities in the open market:—

1. These rules shall come into force on the 1st day of February 1889. On and from that date the rules published with Notifications Nos. 2748 and 2471, dated 17th August 1883 and 11th May 1888 respectively, in so far as they relate to the authorisation of loans, shall be rescinded, except as regards loans applied for before these Rules come into force.

2. In these Rules (1) "the Act" means The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879; (2) "Local Authority" and (3) "funds" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Act; (4) "the Local Authority" means the Local Authority applying for permission to raise or, as the case may be, raising or having raised the loan; and (5) "Loan" means a loan under the Act.

3. A loan must be defined in rupees and not by the sterling or any other foreign standard.

4. No loan shall be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits.

5. Whenever it is desired to obtain the authorisation of the Government to the raising of a loan under section 7 of the Act a statement shall be submitted to the Local Government showing—

1st, the work or works for the construction or repair of which the loan is required, and an estimate of the cost thereof :

2nd, the amount which it is proposed to borrow :

3rd, the fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow :

4th, the law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received, or held :

5th, the dates between which the money borrowed is to be received :

[*Note*.—It is essential that the authority to borrow in the market should be limited to a reasonable time, as loans of any considerable amount cannot be held in suspense indefinitely. The dates, therefore, must be fixed with reference to this condition, and must not be so wide apart and so indefinite as practically to be no limitation.]

6th, the term of years for which the money is to be borrowed, the instalments, if any, in which it is to be repaid, and the amount of sinking fund, if any, provided for its repayment :

7th, a detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Authority for the last three preceding years :

[*Note*.—Debt and deposit transactions, such as receipts from. and repayments of. loans and deposits from contractors and others, should not be included under revenue and expenditure, but should be shown separately. All important variations in revenue and expenditure should be explained.]

8th, all existing prior charges upon the funds of the Local Authority.

6. The Local Government shall cause such enquiry as it thinks necessary or expedient to be made into the statements contained in the application and into the use and value of the proposed work.

7. If it appears to the Local Government that the loan ought not to be raised, it shall reject the application.

8. If it appears to the Local Government probable that the loan ought to be raised, it shall cause to be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as it deems fit, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, a copy of the application and such particulars in regard to any enquiry made under Rule 6 as it may think necessary.

9. After the expiry of one month from such publication, and after calling for any further information which it may require, and considering any objections which may be preferred, the Local Government may either reject the application or sanction it : Provided that where the Local Authority is any one of the corporations mentioned or referred to in clause (*a*) of the proviso to section 8 of the Act, the Local Government, if it approves the application, shall not itself proceed to sanction it unless it is authorized so to do by some special enactment for the time being applicable to the corporation, but shall refer the application for the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

10. The Local Government shall make such provision as may seem to be necessary for the proper inspection of all works which are being carried out by means of a loan, and for ascertaining and securing that the loan is duly applied to the purposes for which it is raised. Every such work, and the accounts connected therewith, shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Superintending or Executive Engineer in whose Division the work is situate, and of any person who may be authorized to inspect the accounts of the Local Authority, and of any other person specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

11. The cost of any enquiry made under Rule 6, of advertisements published under Rule 8, of inspections made under Rule 10, and of any other proceedings by order of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council under these Rules, shall be determined by the Local Government, and shall be paid by the Local Authority.

12. The Local Authority shall give to the Accountant-General and the Local Government any information which they may require regarding the expenditure of the loan, and regarding its funds.

13. An attachment of any funds under section 6 of the Act shall be made by a notice to the Local Authority prohibiting the collection or management of such funds by the Local Authority, and vesting the administration thereof in such officer as the Local Government may appoint. Such notice shall be published in the local official Gazette, and otherwise, as may be directed by the Local Government, within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority. The moneys collected or received under such attachment shall be paid to the lender, and the accounts of moneys so collected, and of the cost of collection, shall be prepared in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct. A copy of the accounts shall be delivered to the Local Authority, and published in the local official Gazette.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 5TH JANUARY 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th January 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department have been granted by the Secretary of State for India special leave for a minimum period of one year and a maximum of two years, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940 G., dated 3rd October 1887 :—

* * * * *

Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31*st December* 1888.

No. 383.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, from borrowed funds, of the canal named below. This Notification is published for general information :—

	Sanction by Secretary of State.		Secretary of State's Despatch sanctioning the construction of the canal from borrowed funds.
	Direct Outlay.	Indirect Outlay.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Punjab, Jhelum Canal ...	1,20,24,068	5,02,608	No. 49 P. W., dated the 18th November 1888.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH JANUARY 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11*th January* 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 26.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—

* * * * *

Colonel E. R. Conolly, Bengal S. C., Deputy Commissioner, second grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 1 year and 94 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 19TH JANUARY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1889.

No. 36.—The services of Major F. H. R. Drummond, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th January 1889.

No. 16.—The Venerable W. H. Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, was on special duty with the Military Department for service with the Hazára Field Force, from the 27th October to the 5th November, 1888, inclusive.

No. 17.—The services of the Venerable W. H. Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he reverted from duty with the Hazára Field Force.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 17th January 1889.

No. 99-*F.*—The services of Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th November 1888.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The 18th January 1889.

No. 367.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance Commerce, No. 1729, dated the 9th April 1888, prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

According to the present Post Office Savings Bank rules, a depositor is allowed to deposit Rs. 500 yearly and Rs. 3,000 in all, exclusive of interest. These limits, which are much higher than the limits prescribed for Post Office Savings Banks in other countries, were adopted from the District Savings Bank rules, when the Post Office Banks were first established in 1882.

2. At that time persons in the interior of districts had little opportunity of placing their savings anywhere except in the Government Savings Banks, but of late years facilities for investing money in Government securities have been considerably extended. The minimum for Government Promissory Notes of the ordinary loans has been reduced to Rs. 100; Savings Bank depositors are now allowed to purchase and sell such notes through any Post Office Bank; and to remove the difficulty that might be felt by the poorer classes in providing for the safe custody of their Promissory Notes, it has been arranged that Post Office Banks should take charge of these securities and pay the interest regularly to the accounts of any depositors who may wish this to be done, so that without any trouble to themselves they are enabled to obtain a higher rate of interest than is paid on Savings Bank accounts. There is, therefore, no reason for maintaining the existing high limits for deposits, which are no longer necessary in India for the encouragement of thrift, the true object of a Post Office Savings Bank.

3. The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1889, the yearly limit for deposits shall be reduced from Rs. 200, and the limit for the whole amount of an account from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000, exclusive of interest. But in the case of all accounts in excess of Rs. 2,000 on that date, interest will still be paid under the present rule, that is, on all balances not in excess of Rs. 3,000. No further deposit, however, will be allowed to be made to the credit of any such account unless the total balance should fall below Rs. 2000, after which the account will be limited to that sum exclusive of interest.

4. The Governor-General in Council has further decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1889, the total amount of any account opened by a relative or guardian on behalf of a minor shall be limited to Rs. 1,000 exclusive of interest. In the case, however, of all accounts of this character in excess of R. 1,000, on that date, interest will continue to be paid on balances not in excess of Rs. 3,000, but no further deposit will be allowed to be made to the credit of any such account unless the total balance should fall below Rs. 1,000, after which the account will be limited to that sum exclusive of interest.

5. The necessary alterations in the existing Savings Bank rules to bring them into accordance with the present orders will be made hereafter.

6. These orders will also apply to Presidency Savings Banks, the rules for which will be similarly altered with effect from 1st April 1889.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India and to the Comptroller and Auditor General for the issue of necessary orders to the Presidency Banks.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th January 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officers* have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

* * * * *

Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, M.D., (m. c.) for two months.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 49.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood,—17th January 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 55.—*Second Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Charles Heyman Le Marchand to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Towelle, promoted. Dated 9th November 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 56.—*First Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Edward Nicholl is granted the honorary rank of Major.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH JANUARY 1889.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th January 1889.

No. 343-*I.*—I. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Residency Surgeon in Kashmír to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in Section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the Act for (1) all places situate within the valley of Kashmír, (2) Gulmarg and (3) Jummoo, being within the territories of His Highness the Maháràja of Jummoo and Kashmír.

II. For the purposes of Section 24, sub-section (2), and Section 32 of the said Act the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the territories of His Highness the Maháràja of Jummoo and Kashmír.

No. 344-*I.*—I. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint:—

(1) The person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, for the time being, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Quetta District and the Bolan Pass, including Rindli, and

(2) The person holding the office of Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, for the time being, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the line of railway from the frontier of British India near Jacobabad to the frontier of the Assigned District of Sibi, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in Section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the said Act.

(3) All Ministers of Religion from time to time empowered to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, or who have been, or may hereafter be, under the said Act appointed Marriage Registrars or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within either of the local areas specified above, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas respectively in respect of persons they baptize or whose funeral ceremonies they perform.

II. For the purposes of Section 24, sub-section (2), and Section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the Quetta District, the Bolan Pass, including Rindli, and the line of railway from the frontier of British India near Jacobabad to the frontier of the Assigned District of Sibi.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1889.

No. 446.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2566, dated 20th August 1885.

Read also—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4539, dated 17th August 1888.

Letter from the Comptroller-General, No. 1316 D., dated 7th January 1889.

RESOLUTION—In Resolution No. 4539, dated 17th August 1888, the Comptroller-General was authorized to receive applications for the conversion into Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 of any amount of Stock Notes tendered in even hundreds of rupees, one of the conditions of conversion being that the Promissory Notes should be issued at a premium of 8 annas per cent. The Comptroller-General, in reporting for the information of Government the amounts of Stock Notes transferred and paid in cash up to 31st December and the balance outstanding on that date, now recommends that, as in some cases the holders of trust funds have objected to transfer into Government paper on the ground that they are not justified in paying the premium of ½ per cent. it may be waived and transfers accepted at par.

2. He recommends, at the same time, the withdrawal of the concession given in Resolution No. 2566, dated 28th August 1885, which allows the transfer of Stock Notes from one Circle to another, on the ground that the concession has not been largely used, that, when used, it has proved very troublesome, and that there will be no ordinary procedure under which the transfer can now fall, the issue of fresh notes having been stopped.

3. In sanctioning these proposals the Governor-General in Council reserves the right to withdraw the first concession whenever it may appear desirable to do so.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Comptroller and Auditor-General for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th January 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 67.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Punjab, (p. a) for 277 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 73.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, M.D., with effect from the 13th January 1889, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye, promoted.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 31*st January* 1889.

No. 105.—In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 1735, dated the 13th November 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (the Punjab Courts Act 1884), to appoint Mr. C. A. Roe, B.A., B.C.S., to be a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, temporarily until further orders, with effect from the 13th November 1888.

No. 107.—With effect from 13th November 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (the Punjab Courts Act, 1884) to appoint Mr. J. Frizelle, B.C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. T. W. Smyth, M.A., C.S., or until further orders.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—CODES.

Calcutta, the 31*st January* 1889.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 102.

No. 602.—Substitute the following for section 185:—

"An officer who has obtained a superannuation pension is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment in the General Service; but may, with the sanction of the Local Government, which should be given only on strong public grounds, be re-employed in service paid from a Local Fund. If so re-employed, he is permitted to retain his pension."

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1889.

RETIREMENT.

No. 105.—Honorary Surgeon-Major Richard James Quinnell, M. D., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th January 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 107.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain William Pitt, R.E., to be Major, *vice* Lightfoot, become supernumerary.

PROMOTION.

No. 111.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain John Murie Rutherford, to be Major, *vice* Hughes, become supernumerary.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Establishment.

RECRUITMENT OF THE SUPERIOR AND SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 19 A—E., Calcutta, the 25th January 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following :—

Home Department Office Memorandum No. 633, dated 16th March 1888.

Report of the Public Service Commission, Chapter X, paragraphs 99 and 100.

Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 52 to 62.

Report, dated 3rd October 1888, of a Committee appointed to revise the subjects of examination for entrance to the Superior and Subordinate Divisions of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has had under consideration the Report of he Public Service Commission on the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, in which the opinion is expressed that the present system of recruitment for this 3ranch of the service is unsatisfactory. The recruitment hitherto has generally been—

(1) by transfer of Officers (Military and Civil) from the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department ;

(2) by promotion of selected Accountants from the Subordinate service ; and

(3) by appointment of nominated candidates outside the service, who have passed a prescribed entrance examination.

The Public Service Commission considered that the number of Engineers and Military ffficers already employed was excessive; and recommended certain alterations in the mode of ecruitment of outside candidates.

2. The transfer of Military Officers to the Accounts Branch, except under special circumstances, has already been stopped; and it is expected that the transfer of Civil Engineers to that Branch will also become exceptional when the present surplus staff of Engineers has disappeared.

3. A Committee was appointed to work out the details of a revised scheme for the examinations qualifying for appointment to the Accounts Branch, both Superior and Subordinate, and, with certain modifications, the Government of India is pleased to accept its recommendations.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India is now pleased to lay down the following general rules on the subject of the future recruitment for the Superior service of the Accounts Branch of the Department :—

I.—Appointments will be made mainly from successful candidates in a nominated (not open) competitive examination, and occasionally from Senior Accountants as instanced in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 59.

II.—Nominations to the competitive examination will, as now, rest with the Accountant-General, on the conditions laid down in Public Works Code Volume I, Appendix C, paragraphs 1 to 5, except that the maximum age in paragraph 4 will be increased to 23 years, and that the number of candidates nominated will be at least three for each vacancy.

III.—The Accountant-General will submit annually to the Government of India, early in January, a report stating which, if any, of the Accountants in the Subordinate service he recommends for promotion, on approval, to the Superior service.

IV.—After orders have been passed on that report an advertisement will be issued in the *Gazette of India*, about the beginning of February, stating the number of vacancies to be competed for at the next examination.

V.—The candidates who pass the examination will be appointed Apprentice Examiners, in order of merit, and to the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. With respect to confirmation and subsequent promotion, they will be subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 52 and 54.

2. The examination for appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch will, in future be in two parts, preliminary and general, as detailed in the accompanying Appendix. The preliminary examination is meant to be a test of hand-writing and of knowledge of Arithmetic and Hindustáni, and candidates failing to pass this test will be debarred from appearing at the general examination.

3. The examination will be held by the Principal of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Rurki. Candidates whose names have already been registered for examination should, accordingly, be instructed to communicate with that Officer and to state what subjects in groups IV and V they propose to take up. An examination fee of Rs. 32 should, at the same time, be remitted by each candidate to the Principal.

4. A notification will issue subsequently prescribing the date and locality of the examinations.

5. The limitation of age to 23 years will not apply to any candidates whose name may have been registered before this date for the next examination, and who may be above the prescribed age when it is held.

6. The only modification considered necessary in the entrance examination for the Subordinate Division is to make it competitive. This is explained in the last paragraph of the Appendix to this Resolution. The examination will continue to be conducted as at present ordered.

7. The Government of India desires to acknowledge the promptness and completeness with which the Committee,* referred to in paragraph 3 of the preamble, have carried out the work entrusted to them.

* Mr. R. Logan, C.S.
" T. C. Lewis.
" R. B. Buckley.
" R. G Macdonald.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore (through Foreign Department).
The Agents to the Governor-Generel for Central India, Rájpútána and Biluchistán.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Comptroller-General.
The Accountant-General, Bengal.

ORDER.--Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Also to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for further necessary action.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Appendix.

Appendix to Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.—E., dated 25th January 1889.

Entrance examinations for appointment to the Superior and Subordinate Accounts Branches of the Public Works Department.

SUPERIOR DIVISION.

Preliminary test.

Handwriting—

The candidate will be required to write a short passage of English from dictation and also to copy two octavo pages of ordinary printed matter, the time allowed for the latter being 45 minutes, and for the whole examination 1 hour.

The test will be clearness and rapidity.

Arithmetic—(to cover the whole subject).—One paper.

Text-books.—Lock's Arithmetic for schools, or Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Note.—Solutions by Algebraical methods will be accepted.

Mental Arithmetic.—One paper.

Hindustani—

(*a*) Translation into English of easy Hindustani passage printed in Roman character.

(*b*) Translation into Hindustani of easy English sentences. If Persian or Nágri characters are not used, the Hunterian system of spelling must be followed.

(*c*) Oral replies to grammatical questions given in English by the Examiner.

(*d*) Conversation in Hindustani with an educated native on ordinary subjects.

To pass in the Preliminary test a candidate must obtain 75 per cent. of the total marks in each of the subjects.

General competitive test.

Groups of subjects.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Book-keeping.

Also, not more than two subjects to be selected out of groups IV and V.

IV.—Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, French and German.

V.—Physics or Chemistry.

The subjects and marks to be :—

Groups.	Subjects.	Particulars.	Marks.
I	English	2 papers on the text-books—500 marks for each paper...	1,000
		1 Essay paper	500
			1,500
II	Mathematics	Euclid, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry—2 papers,—750 marks each	1,500
		Conic Sections, Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics—1 paper...	750
			2,250
III	Book-keeping ...	1 paper on general subjects	250
		1 paper on the system of ordinary Public Works Accounts as prescribed in the Code	250
IV	Languages	1 paper in each language,—500 marks each... ...	1,000
V	Physics and Chemistry	1 paper in each subject,—500 marks each subject ...	
		TOTAL ...	5,250

In the English papers half of the marks given to each question will be awarded for correct English used in answering it.

No candidate will be eligible for appointment who fails to get 40 per cent. of the marks in each of the subjects in groups I and papers 1 and 2 of group II, or be allowed to count marks in any subject in which he fails to get 25 per cent. of the maximum.

The standards and text-books will be as follows, the text-books being changed when necessary :

English text-books.

1. A recent History of England—Molesworth's History of England (1830-74).
2. A book about India—Sir W. W. Hunter's Indian Empire (Trübner's Oriental Series).
3. A. Marshall's Economics of Industry.
4. Huxley's Physiography.

English Essay.

Several subjects to be given, out of which the candidate must select one, such subjects being selected from the text-books.

Mathematics.

Paper I.—Euclid and Algebra.

Euclid—Books I to IV, VI, XI to proposition 21, with definitions of Book V, also easy deductions.

Algebra—including progressions, permutations and combinations, binomial and exponential theorems, logarithms and logorithmic series.

Text-book—Todhunter's Algebra.

Paper II.—Plane Trigonometry—As far as solution of triangles, properties of triangles, and area of circle.

Text-book—Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry.
Elementary Mensuration—No special text-book.

Paper III.—Geometrical Conic Sections (the Parabola and Ellipse).
Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Text-books—Drew's Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections.
Wilson's Elementary Statics (or any other).
Garnett's Elementary Dynamics.
Besant's or Babu S. B. Mukerjee's Elementary Hydrostatics.

Book-keeping.

One paper to cover whole subject.

Text-books—Ball and Hamilton, and W. Inglis.

One paper on ordinary Public Works accounts—

Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter XII.

I.—Latin.

Horace—Odes I & II. Cicero—De Oratore I. Livy—XXI and XXII. Gow's Companion to School Classics.	Text-books.

II.—Sanskrit.

Bánabhatta—Kádambari Uttarbhága, page 85 to end, in Calcutta edition of Samvat 1919. Bhāravi—Kirātárjuniya, Cantos I—III. Sakuntalá. Also Sayce's Principles of Comparative Philology.	Ditto.

III.—Arabic.

1. Arabic (B.A. Course of Punjab University). 2. Hamasa, 31 pages (Urdú Guide Press). E. W. Lane's Arabian Society in Middle Ages [Studies of "Thousand and One Nights"]. Publisher, Allen & Co.	Ditto.

IV.—Persian.

1. Persian (B.A. Course of Punjab University). 2. Shah Namah, first 50 pages, Macan's Calcutta edition. 3. Firoz Shahi, first 50 pages, Asiatic Society's edition. Geiger's Civilisation of Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times, Vol. I, Ethnography and Social Life (Translated). Clarendon Press.	Ditto.]

V and VI.

French and German.

If any candidates appear in these subjects, papers will be set containing passages in prose and verse by modern authors, and idiomatic phrases for translation into English, and similar English prose passages and idiomatic phrases for translation into French and German. Specimen papers showing the nature of the examination will be supplied on application.

Physics—2 papers.

* Deschanel's Natural Philosophy. * S. P. Thompson's Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism. Jevons' Principles of Science, 2nd edition, omitting Books I and II.	Text-books.

Chemistry—2 papers.

Frankland and Japp's Inorganic Chemistry, edition 1884, omitting all the sections in small type, and the parts relating to the following elements :—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium, Lanthanum, Yttrium, Erbium, Terbium, Scandium, Samarium, and Decipium. Remsen's Organic Chemistry. Jevons' Principles of Science, 2nd edition, omitting Books I and II.	Ditto.

SUBORDINATE DIVISION.

The examination prescribed in paragraph 18 of Appendix C, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, will be continued, but, in future, this examination will be a competitive one, conducted by the Rurki, Seebpore, Madras and Poona Colleges, for a place on the Accountant-General's list of selected candidates. This list will be circulated to Examiners by the Accountant-General, and appointments will be made by Examiners only from persons whose names are on this register.

* NOTE.—It is probable that Daniell's Text-book of the Principles of Physics will be shortly substituted for these two books.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1889.

No. 36.—The Reverend T. F. Dale, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th January 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1889.

No. 120 *F.*—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 31st December 1888, and until further orders :—

Mr. A. E. Wild, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Punjab, is confirmed in that Grade.

* * * * * * * *

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1889.

No. 701.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 6, dated the 10th January 1889.

Ordered, that copies of this Despatch be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments, and to the Comptroller and Auditor General for information.

Ordered also, that this Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE,

No. 6 *London, the 10th January* 1889.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

Official rate of exchange, 1889-90.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I have to inform you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions betweem the British and Indian Governments for the year 1889-90 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at one shilling and four pence halfpenny (1*s.* 4½*d.*) the rupee, and I request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CROSS.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

The 8th February 1889.

No. 738.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 1.

Rule 1.

Page 144.

Add a note :—

[NOTE.—If the health of an officer, who is serving under an agreement which does not give a title to leave until the expiry of a fixed period, fails during that period, his engagement should be terminated, unless—

(1) he has exhibited such special ability that it is desirable on public grounds to retain him even at the cost of the difference between a leave allowance and any passage money, &c., due under his agreement ; and

(2) it is certified that he will in all probability be able to return to duty at or before the end of six months.

In cases in which the engagement is not terminated, leave may be granted for a period not exceeding six months and on allowances not exceeding half pay.]

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 124.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Frederick Robert Upcott to be Captain, *vice* Rutherford, promoted.

Mr. Henry Harvey Buckland to be Captain, *vice* Anthony, become supernumerary.

Mr. Charles Law Biscoe to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Clark, promoted.

Mr. Leonard Charles Dixon Bean to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Ivens, promoted.

Messrs. John Henry Murray, Philip Gordon Murray and Richard Dalley to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 125.—*3rd unjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Adam Clark to be Captain, *vice* Winmill, become supernumerary.

Lieutenant Fletcher James Ivens to be Captain, *vice* Jameson, become supernumerary.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 16TH FEBRUARY 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 134.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India:—

* * * * * * *

Major J. F. J. Miller, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Work Department, Punjab (p. a.), for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulation of 1868.

* * * * * * *

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1889.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 123.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the Khaibar Rifles to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

SUBADAR-MAJOR MIR AKBAR KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry on the following occasions :—

1. On the 8th October 1888, at the attack on Abu village, Black Mountain, in having single-handed charged five or six of the enemy and saved the life of a wounded sepoy.

2. On the 24th October 1888, at the attack on the village of Ghori, when he was the first man to enter the village under a heavy fire.

3. On the 1st November 1888, at the capture of the Ghoraphor Pass, when he led the right attack and displayed great personal bravery.

4. On the 3rd November 1888, at the attack on Pokal, when he led his men over difficult ground under a heavy fire, and cleared the enemy from the left flank, inflicting on them heavy loss.

5. On the same occasion, in having carried a wounded sepoy to a place of safety under a heavy fire during an attack on the rear guard, when returning from Pokal.

6. On the 4th November 1888, in having with thirty of his men dislodged a large body of the enemy who were occupying the summit of the Chel Mountain.

JEMADAR MUHAMMAD GHALLI (MADGALLI).—For conspicuous gallantry on the following occasions:—

1. On the 10th October 1888, at the attack on Khund, Black Mountain, Hazára, when he led the attack and was the first man to enter the village.

2. On the 12th October 1888, in having with four sepoys driven thirty or forty of the enemy out of a village near Betban.

3. On the 15th October 1888, in having near the village of Mer Khanai, when in command of a flanking party, during the return march from Kunhar, rushed forward with a few of his men and repulsed a party of the enemy who had opened fire from the heights.

4. On the 28th October 1888, in the vicinity of Thakot, in having with a piquet dislodged the enemy from a *sangar*, killing several of their number.

5. On the 1st November 1888, in having, at the capture of the Ghoraphor Pass, been conspicuously to the front in storming the heights under a heavy fire.

6. On the 3rd November 1888, in having, when returning from Pokal, during a series of most determined attacks on the rear guard, been the last to leave his position, on each occasion allowing the enemy to come to close quarters, and thus securing the retirement of his men.

NAICK HABIB.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 28th October, 1888, in the vicinity of Thakot, Black Mountain, Hazára, in having with three sepoys captured a *sangar* occupied by the enemy.

SEPOY AKHTAR SHAH.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 8th October 1888, in having, in the attack on the Abu village, been the first man to reach the village under a heavy fire. On this occasion he was severely wounded.

No. 29, SEPOY MIR ABBAS, AND No. 583, SEPOY AJAR DIN.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 1st November 1888, in having, at the storming of the Ghoraphor Pass, Black Mountain, Hazára, been the first of the Khaibar Rifles to reach the crest.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 19TH JANUARY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1889.

No. 12.—The following alteration in the revised Ecclesiastical Rules, published with Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, is hereby notified for general information :—

In note (3) to Rule XIX, Part I of the Rules, for "In the Bombay Presidency" substitute "In cemeteries under the charge of Chaplains belonging to the Bombay Presidency."

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1889.

No. 210.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Suits Valuation Act, 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Part I of the said Act shall extend to the Punjab and shall come into force therein on the 1st day of March 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18*th February* 1889.

No. 51.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rájpútána and Central India, is re-transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 22*nd February* 1889.

No. 61.—With reference to rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.E. of the 25th January 1889, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of Saturday, the 2nd instant, it is notified that two vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 2ND MARCH 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 28*th February* 1889.

No. 187 *F.*—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Punjab, and Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators during the absence on furlough of Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, or until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1*st March* 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 190.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 5*th February* 1889, *page* 671.

War Office, Pall Mall,
5*th February* 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

William Jackson Parker, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 4th November 1888.

* * * * * * * *

RETIREMENTS.

No. 199.—Colonel Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th March 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 208.—1*st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. P. Robinson resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH MARCH 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1889.

No. 153.—Mr. J. D. Tremlett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

MEDICAL.

The 1st March 1889.

No. 114.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties by Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, C.B., I.M.S.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS, &c.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1889.

No. 1061.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

No. 4047, dated 24th July 1888.

Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

By the Resolution in this Department of the 18th April 1884, special additional pensions of Rs 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, were authorized as rewards for approved service for Civil Engineers who might render three years' service as Chief Engineer or as Superintending Engineer It was not, however, decided whether the service qualifying for these special pensions must be substantive service, or whether periods of temporary service might be included. On this question being

raised, the opinions of selected officers were obtained and submitted to the Government of India, and after consideration of them, and in accordance with the principle laid down in the Civil Pension Code, that two officers cannot count service for pension at one time in the same appointment, the Secretary of State was requested to allow active service, both substantive and temporary, to count as service qualifying for these special pensions, periods of furlough being excluded.

RESOLUTION.—This proposal has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. In future, therefore, all service, whether temporary or substantive, will count as service towards the extra pensions, but periods passed on leave other than privilege leave will be excluded.

Periods of three months and under, during which an officer merely officiates as a purely temporary measure, will not count.

2. It is important, however, to bear in mind that these extra pensions cannot be claimed as matter of right, but that they will only be granted, at the discretion of the Government of India, as rewards of approved services.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the ruling laid down in the Resolution quoted above in the matter of counting service towards extra pensions shall also apply, from the 1st May 1883, to the officers of the Telegraph Department serving in the Direction who are eligible for additional pensions, *viz.*, the Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, the Directors of Construction and Traffic, and the Directors, Persian and Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department * for information, and that the Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

* Original papers returned.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th March 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

HAZARA.

No. 214.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 978 of 1888, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

MILITARY:
No. 20.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 31st January 1889.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No. 228, dated 18th December 1888, forwarding papers relative to the proceedings of the force styled the Hazára Field Force, organized for the purpose of inflicting punishment on the tribes of the Black Mountain implicated in the attack made on a party of British troops under the command of Major L. R. Battye in June 1888, in which that officer and Captain Urmston were killed.

2. The papers comprise a despatch from Major-General J. W. McQueen, C. B., Commanding the Force, giving a general report of its operations; despatches from Brigadier-Generals Galbraith and Channer, detailing the proceedings of their respective brigades; a report by the Principal Political Officer attached to the Force; a letter from the Adjutant-General expressing the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the manner in which the operations have been conducted, and the General Order issued by your Government on the subject.

3. I have perused the papers with much interest, and have now the pleasure of communicating to your Excellency may cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by you in respect to the skilful manner in which the operations have been conducted, and the satisfactory results that have been achieved, which reflect great credit on General McQueen and the officers and troops under his command.

4. Although the loss of two such excellent officers as Colonel Crookshank and Captain Beley is much to be deplored, it is a matter for satisfaction that the operations generally have been attended with a comparatively small number of casualties amongst our troops.

5. The papers have been duly communicated to the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) CROSS.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 16TH MARCH 1889.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1889.

No. 250-*F.*—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the Provinces noted below :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. A. V. Monro,—Punjab,—30th December 1888.

* * * * * * * *

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 240.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—

* * * * * * * *

Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas, C.I.E., (p. a.) to the 2nd April 1889, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

* * * * * * * *

No. 241.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. M. Wood, Bengal S. C., is granted one day's extension of the furlough allowed him in G. G. O. No. 323 of 1889.

No. 242.—Colonel W. W. Boddam, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside out of India, under clause 37 (*b*), India Army Circulars, 1887, Pension Service,—40th year commenced 1st March 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 250.—Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, C.I.E., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 16TH MARCH 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 311-312.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Calcutta, the 12th March 1889.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution, No. 613, dated 11th May 1878, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also the under-mentioned papers—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1727½, dated 15th December 1888.

Letter to the Solicitor to Government, No. 149, dated 8th February 1889.

Letter from Solicitor to Government, No. 184, dated 15th February 1889.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution dated 11th May 1878 cited in the preamble, that the under-mentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in

the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab :—

By the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.	Contracts and other instruments for the supply of building materials, stores, machinery, &c., for public works; contracts and other instruments for the conveyance or carriage of such materials, stores, machinery, &c., and for the execution and maintenance of public works generally.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of the Punjab, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD MARCH 1889.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21*st March* 1889.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1889, and will arrive at Simla *viâ* Allahabad, Lucknow, Hurdwar and Umballa on or about the 15th April 1889.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1889, at 6-15 P. M.

His Excellency will visit *en route* Allahabad, Lucknow, Hurdwar and Umballa, and arrive at Simla on or about the 15th April 1889.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed,—" Governor-General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follow :—

Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C. B., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C. I. E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, }
Captain H. R. Pakenham, } Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent as usual to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1889.

No. 359.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C. I. E., C. S., temporary Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab' to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Mr. J. D. Tremlett, who has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 22nd instant.

Mr. J. Frizelle, C. S., Officiating Judge, to be a Judge of the Chief Court temporarily until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Benton, C. S., Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshâwar, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. T. W. Smyth, C. S., or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1889.

No. 91.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 379, dated 8th December 1887, the services of Mr. B. H. Young, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank,* temporarily employed in the Accounts Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

R. C. B. PEMEBRTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD MARCH 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1889.

No. 549.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 18, sub-section (1) of the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September, 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft addition to rules 12 and 17 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives (published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887) which he proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of two months from the date of this notification.

Draft addition to Rules 12 *and* 17.

but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of ten rupees.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

RATES OF DUTY.

The 22nd *March* 1889.

No. 1546.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No 3049, dated the 8th June, 1888, the Governor-General in Council directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 210 shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April, 1889, on each chest of Malwa Opium of 140¼ ℔ avoirdupois, net weight, imported into the Punjab through Ajmere.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 30TH MARCH 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 27*th March* 1889.

No. 186.—Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., is re-appointed Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the 27th February 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 28*th March* 1889.

No. 402.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Rivaz, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. R. T. Burney, Bengal Civil Service, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1889.

No. 489-*P.*—Under Section 48, sub-section (3), and Section 62, sub-section (3), of the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees for the time being payable under those sections shall, from the 1st April, 1889, be collected in cash instead of by means of stamps.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th March 1889.

No. 524-*G.*—The services of Kázi Muhammad Aslam Khán, C.M.G., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Punjab, and Officiating Attaché in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 22nd March 1889.

The 29th March 1889.

No. 1363-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made may, if sent for execution to any other such Court, be executed by the other Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute within the limits of its jurisdiction a decree made by itself.

No. 1366-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court in British India, for service within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, shall, if sent to that Court, be served by that Court within those limits in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, and, after being so served, be returned with such an endorsement under the hand of the Judge of the Court as is mentioned in Section 90 of that Code.

No. 1367-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State for service within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any other such Court shall, if sent to the other Court, be served by that Court within those limits in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, and, after being so served, be returned with such an endorsement under the hand of the Judge of the Court as is mentioned in Section 90 of that Code.

No. 1369-*I.*—Under Section 433, sub-section (4), of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize each of the Local Governments specified in the first column of the following table, and any of its Secretaries, to exercise, with respect to the Princes and Chiefs specified by their titular names against such Government in the second column of the table, the functions assigned by sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said

section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India respectively :—

Local Government.	Princes and Chiefs.
* * * *	* * * *
Punjab	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
	" the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
	" the Raja of Jhind.
	" the Raja of Nabha.
	" the Raja of Kapurthala.
	The Raja of Mandi.
	" of Nahan.
	" of Bilaspur.
	" of Bashahr.
	" of Nalagarh.
	" of Keonthal.
	The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
	The Raja of Faridkot.
	" of Chamba.
	" of Suket.
	The Chief of Kalsia.
	The Nawab of Pataudi.
	" of Loharu.
	" of Dujana.
	The Raja of Baghal.
	The Rana of Baghat.
	" of Jabbal.
	" of Kumharsain.
	" of Bhajji.
	The Thakur of Mailog.
	The Rana of Balsan.
	" of Dhami.
	" of Kuthar.
	" of Kunihar.
	" of Mangal.
	The Thakur of Bija.
	The Rana of Darkuti.
	The Thakur of Tiroch.
	The Chief of Sangri.
	The Rana of Koti.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH APRIL 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1889.

No. 673.—The following Regulations under which a limited number of Members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information :—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. Officers who obtain ·5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain ·8 will be noted as qualified to be Interpreters.

3. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows :—

Dictation	50	800
Translation from Russian into English	100	
Translation from English into Russian	200	
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript ..	150	
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from extempore reading.	300	

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—(*a*) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (*b*) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and the Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (·25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. On starting for Russia he shall be granted an advance of pay of the same amount as the appointment held by him would entitle him to receive if he were returning to India from leave or furlough, and such advance shall be recovered by eight equal monthly instalments after his arrival in Russia.

8. Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. Two months before his final examination, he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia. If he quitted India on medical certificate, he shall apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office.

12. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he shall not become ineligible to earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. No reversion to furlough involving absence from India for more than two months after the date of the examination, or for more than two years in all, shall (except on medical certificate) be allowed without the previously obtained assent of the Government of India.

14. An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th April 1889.

No. 120.—The Reverend Thomas Scott has been appointed an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL

The 4th April 1889.

No. 1746.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 690, dated the 1st February 1884, and to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of, a fractional share of that part shall, for the purposes of the computation of the amount of the fee payable under the said Act in the suit, be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA,"

DATED 6TH APRIL 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ACQUISITION BY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE TREASURE TROVE ACT OF ARTICLES OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL INTEREST.

Cir. No. $\frac{24}{4-2}$ Arch.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated 28th March 1889.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Read the following Resolutions recorded in the Home Department, No. 3—167-181, dated 8th November 1882, and No. 1—58-71, dated 8th June 1883.

Read alos a despatch received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 79 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 8th November 1888.

RESOLUTION.

THE subject dealt with in the Resolutions quoted in the preamble was the conservation and location in provincial or national museums of objects of archæological interest. The attention of the Government of India having been again called to the question by an enquiry from Her Majesty's Secretary of State whether more effective action cannot be taken to prevent the undue appropriation by private persons of such Indian antiquities as are worthy of being preserved in the national institutions of this country, the following instructions and suggestions are placed on record by the Government of India for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations, who are invited to take such action and lay down such rules in connection therewith as may be deemed useful and desirable.

2. The opinion was expressed in the 4th paragraph of the Resolution first quoted, that the Government has never claimed any indefeasible rights in archæological objects, and that no such right could be asserted without legislation. This is true in regard to all objects of archæological interest of which the discovery could not be brought within the scope of the Treasure Trove Act. But it appears to the Governor-General in Council that a material portion of discovered antiquities will be ascertained on enquiry to have been found in circumstances which would bring them under the provisions of Act VI of 1878. Such will be the case in respect to all ownerless antiquities of any value "hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto." Statuary and remains of buildings, as well as coins, would, if buried underground, usually satisfy the required conditions, and could be classed as treasure under the definition of the Act which, as indicated by the extracts quoted in the Appendix, was intended by its framers to apply to objects of antiquarian interest discovered below the surface of the soil. Indeed the definition of treasure as framed in the original Bill was enlarged by the Select Committee for the express purpose of covering sculptures and similar antiquities, as well as coins.

3. The Treasure Trove Act permits the Government to claim the possession of treasure of which, as laid down in Section 4 of the Act, the amount or value is over ten rupees. Such "value" is not, as in Section 16, the price which the mere materials of the article found would fetch, but the market value or the price which the discovered object might, if offered for sale, reasonably be presumed to realize. The conditions under which the finder of treasure is to be compensated in cases where the claim of Government is asserted are described in Section 16 of the Act. The value at which the treasure is to be assessed is there defined as the value of the materials only, plus one-fifth of such value. The extra price which the discovered article might realize in virtue of its value as an object of archæological interest need not enter into account. It will not therefore be difficult to secure for preservation in national institutions the most important antiquities which may be discovered in any part of British India, without inordinate expenditure.

4. The Governor-General in Council now desires that the conditions under which the Government can claim articles of antiquarian interest should be made generally known as well to the officials upon whom the responsibility rests of giving effect to the provision of the Treasure Trove Act as to the general public. His Excellency in Council is convinced that the Local Governments and Administrations will, on every occasion on which it may be considered proper to exercise the rights conferred by the law upon the State, act with due liberality and with proper consideration for the natural claims and expectations of the finders of treasure, and will bear in mind that the object in view will be defeated if those who may discover objects of archæological value are not induced by the prospect of a sufficient reward to make their discoveries known to the officials of Government. On the other hand, it must be enjoined on all servants of the State that it is their duty to protect national interests so far as to ascertain the particulars of any discovery which may be brought to their notice, and to report the circumstances to the proper authorities under such rules and instructions as may be laid down for their guidance by the Local Government or Administration.

5. With regard to antiquities which cannot be brought under the definition of "treasure," in the Act of 1878, and of which the location in a national institution is considered desirable, no further action can be advised than to ascertain from the finder whether he is willing to surrender the object to Government at a reasonable price.

6. Nothing in this Resolution should be held to interfere with the instructions which are contained in the Resolution No. $\frac{1}{58\text{-}71}$ of 8th June 1883 for dealing with discoveries made by Government officials, and which for the purpose of easy reference are reprinted in the Appendix to this Resolution. The same instructions will be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to objects of archæological interest claimed and purchased under the Treasure Trove Act.

7. With the above remarks the Governor-General in Council is content to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations, but desires that any action which may be taken under this Resolution should be briefly noticed in the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, as the Department which in most Provinces is connected with the administration of museums.

ORDER.— Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, the Honorary Secretary to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the Home, Public Works, Legislative and Foreign Departments, for information; also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
	Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I.

Extract from the Speech, dated the 29*th November* 1876, *of the* HON'BLE MR. E. C. BAYLEY, C.S.I., *on the Treasure Trove Bill.*

The Bill further proposed to adopt one other provision which, as indicated before, was taken from the modern law of Denmark. This was to give the Government a claim, on the payment of a specified percentage in excess of the intrinsic value, to the possession of such articles as it should consider worthy of preservation in the interests of the public, as being of historic or artistic interest. This provision was inserted some years ago in the law of Denmark, and the practical result had been to make the Government collection of national antiquities in that country the finest now existing. In India such a provision would be of the very greatest value. There was much hidden treasure in India, and as he (Mr. Bayley) could say from personal knowledge, much was being perpetually brought to light in various parts of the country, and a very large proportion of it was of importance, as illustrating either the history, the social habits, the religious beliefs, or the artistic skill, of the races who inhabited the country in past times. In truth, most of the only trustworthy information which we possessed of the history of India antecedent to the Muhammadan invasion was furnished by articles, especially by coins, discovered as "treasure trove."

It was, therefore, an object to prevent articles of this kind from being lost or destroyed, and the provision the Bill proposed to make was, he believed, sufficiently liberal to secure to the Government an opportunity of purchasing such articles as they might consider of real public interest. Indeed, the present Lieutenant-Governor in the Punjab, Sir Henry Davies, had recently acted on this principle in a very important case, with the consent of the finder, and had preserved from destruction articles of extreme historic interest.

Extract from letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 636, *dated* 19*th February* 1877, *on the original draft of the Bill to amend the law relating to Treasure Trove.*

Mr. Kipling, Superintendent of the Government School of Industrial Art at Lahore, while considering the Bill effectual as regards precious metals, notes that there is a general misapprehension of the right of Government as regards stone, sculpture, wood, terra-cotta, and objects of this description. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the attention of the Legislative Council should be directed to this point, as there is considerable doubt as to whether these articles would be covered by the term "Treasure" in Section 3 of the Act.

Extract from the Report of the Select Committee, dated 31*st January* 1878.

The only other changes of importance we have made, besides those in the penal clauses, will be found in the definition of treasure, and in the clause (the first of Section 4) which fixed the minimum value of treasure to which the Bill applies. We have enlarged the definition of the word "treasure," as it was urged by some of those consulted that it was desirable to do so in order to secure to the public (under Section 15 of the Bill) objects of antiquarian interest which would not have been covered by the definition as first framed, and, with a similar view, we have reduced the minimum value of treasure to which the Bill applies.

Extract from the Speech, dated the 13*th February* 1878, *of the* HON'BLE SIR E. C. BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., *on the Treasure Trove Bill.*

* * * And finally the Bill provided means whereby the Government would be able to procure for the national museum articles of historical or archæological value which it might be desirable to secure. Special provisions had been largely introduced into legislation in Europe for this purpose, and had the effect of preserving for national use much very valuable property and articles of great historical importance which would otherwise have been destroyed. He hoped that such might also be the result in India.

APPENDIX II.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Archæology),—No. 1—58-71, dated Simla, the 8th June 1883.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of the 8th November 1882, read above, the Government of India, after stating the general principles which should, in their opinion, regulate the utilization and disposal of objects of archæological interest in India, requested to be favoured with the remarks of Local Governments and Administrations on the subject. The replies received show that, while the general principles enunciated in paragraphs 3 and 4* of the Resolution are accepted by all Local Governments, there is some difference of opinion as to whether the place of deposit for such objects as it is not desirable to maintain *in situ* should preferentially be the Central Indian Museum, or the Local Museum of the Province or District, where such exists. After giving the matter his further consideration, the Governor-General in Council thinks that all differences of opinion will be reasonably met by compliance with the following instructions :—

I.—All discoveries of objects of archæological interest made by Government officers (whether belonging to the Archæological Survey or not) should be reported by them to the head of the Local Government or Administration within which the discovery is made. When such a report is made, it will rest with the Local Government or Administration to issue orders for the preservation of the objects discovered *in situ*, or for their removal to a Provincial or Local Museum, where such exists, in accordance with the general principles set forth in the paragraphs marginally quoted above. Where there is no Local Museum, the object should be sent to the Imperial Museum, if the trustees, to whom information of the discovery should be conveyed by the Local Government or Administration, should so desire.

II.—Local Governments and Administrations will furnish the trustees of the Indian Museum with lists of all Museums in the Province and with descriptive catalogues of their contents, and will report to the Trustees all fresh discoveries dealt with under the preceding clause.

III.—The trustees will be at liberty to arrange with Local Governments and Administrations either for the transfer to the Indian Museum of any object the Trustees may require or for acquiring it by exchange or for obtaining casts or other impressions of it, any points as to which there is a difference of opinion being referred to the Government of India for final decision. In dealing with such applications from the Trustees, Local Governments and Administrations will not fail to attach due weight to the desirability of completing any particular archæological series to which the Trustees of the Indian Museum may attach importance.

* 3. As regards the question of preservation *in situ* as opposed to removal to, and exhibition in, a museum, it may be observed that the great majority of the discoveries made by the Archæological Survey of India consist of the remains of buildings, massive pillars or inscribed blocks, which cannot be removed, and should for many other reasons be preserved where they stand. The case is, however, different with isolated figures, not *in situ*, especially if they are the remains of an extinct religion such as Buddhist figures, which are not unfrequently, mutilated by the people, unless they happen to have been adopted by the Brahmans as belonging to Hindu cults. In regard to such isolated figures and to others which, although not mutilated, are lying neglected about the country, it appears to the Government of India that these might with propriety be removed to some safe place of deposit, such as the Indian Museum, where they could be seen and studied by all persons who take an interest in Indian Art. The Governor-General in Council desires to make it clear that he is entirely opposed to the removal of any objects which are still *in situ*, such as the monoliths attached to Buddhist *stupas* and Brahminical temples; but on the other hand, there seems no sufficient reason why isolated remains, such as a capital which is found lying without a shaft, or stray statues, the original site of which is unknown, should not be removed to some museum in order to save them from future injury. To this class also belong the sculptures which have been found scattered about the Buddhist ruins of the ancient Gándhára now occupied by the Yúsufzai Afgháns, whose custom is believed to be to mutilate such remains, unless this is prevented by their prompt removal to a place of safety.

4. In making the above remarks, the Governor-General in Council has not lost sight of the fact that it may be argued that the claim of the Government to objects of archæological value rests upon no sufficient legal or other foundation. The Government has in fact never claimed any indefeasible right of property in such objects, nor could such a right be asserted without legislation. Experience has, however, shown that the arrangements necessary for securing any object worthy of removal to a museum, or for preserving it in any other way, can in most cases be made without difficulty by Local Governments or local officers. This being so, it does not appear necessary to take any legal powers of compulsory acquisition.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH APRIL 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLICE.

Simla, the 12th April 1889.

No. 217.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1384-I., dated 29th March 1889, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 2, sub-sections *(1)* and *(2)*, of the Police Act, III of 1888, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to create a general police district embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the railway comprised in the Rajpútána-Málwa Railway system and by the Rewári-Ferozepore State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and to direct the enrolment under Act V of 1861 of a police force for service therein.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to discharge within the general police district aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under Act V of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 12*th April* 1889.

No. 1864.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of Finance and Commerce Department Notifications Nos. 1503, 296 S., 17 S. and 30 S., dated 6th June 1884, 20th November 1885, 21st January 1886 and 26th January 1887, respectively, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from customs-duty the undermentioned articles imported into British India:—

1. Arms which, having paid duty at Aden on import into that settlement, are subsequently within three years imported into any customs port of British India.

2. Bows and arrows.

3. Bullets, bird-shot, gunwads, and wire cartridges.

4. Bullet-moulds.

5. Morris's tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

6. Ornamental arms possessing antiquarian value, provided the chief customs authority is satisfied in each case that the arms are practically unserviceable, and that weapons intended for offensive or defensive purposes are not imported under cover of the exemption.

7. A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols when accompanying a military officer or commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment.

8. Swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 2ND MARCH 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1889.

No. 102.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 10th December 1888 :—

* * * * * * * *

Assistant Surgeon Chetan Shah, Khán Bahádur,—Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand, 2nd,—Punjab.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20TH APRIL 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 17th April 1889.

No. 217.—Deputy Surgeon-General George Farrell, C.B., V.H.S., I.M.S., is appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas of his duties.

No. 220.—Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer, in Medical charge of the Junior Grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, is granted privilege leave from the forenoon of the 9th March to the afternoon of the 16th April 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 18th April 1889.

No. 349 *F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 815F., dated 3rd August 1888, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, reverted on the forenoon of the 19th July 1888 to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, on the return from privilege leave of Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th April 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 354.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th March 1889, pages 1476 and 1477.

"INDIA OFFICE,
15th March 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * *

Major Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood. Dated 17th January 1889.

* * * * * * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major John Bennett, M.D. Dated 13th January 1889.

* * * * * * * *"

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH APRIL 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd April 1889.

No. 227.—Mr. T. W. Smyth is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 28th April 1889.

No. 232.—Mr. A. R. Bulman is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th April 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th April 1889.

No. 518.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII, of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from the date on which Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C. I. E., B. C. S., resigns his appointment as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab :—

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, B. C. S., to officiate as a Judge of the said Court until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th April 1889.

No. 132.—ADDENDUM.—In the first and fifth lines of Rule III, Part II, of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules, promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1885, for "British soldiers and non-commissioned officers," read "British soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and regimental warrant officers." In note (3) to the same rule add the word "Departmental" before "warrant officers."

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th April 1889.

No. 720-*G.*—The services of Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 13th April 1889.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th April 1889.

No. 381.—The date of promotion of Brigade-Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye and Surgeon Major J. Bennett, M. D., to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and Brigade-Surgeon, respectively, is the 14th January 1889, and not as notified in G. G. O. Nos. 1032 of 1888 and 73 of 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 25th April 1889.

No. 125.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1094 G., dated 16th April 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Retirement of Royal Engineer Officers from the Public Works Department on attaining the rank of General Officer.

Read again—

Rule II of the Rules published in Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated 3rd September 1880, as reconstructed in Public Works Department Notification No. 295, dated 22nd October 1885.

Read—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 12, Public Works, dated 21st February 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The rule referred to in the preamble stands as follows :—

II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained or hereafter may attain the rank of General Officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department. But if an Officer at the time of so vacating office is a Chief Engineer, 1st Class, or holds a post carrying that rank, he may be continued in the position which he had been required to vacate, for the remainder of the term of five years referred to in Rule III., unless in the meantime he must vacate office under some other regulation. Officers of Royal Engineers holding rank below that of Chief Engineer, 1st Class, vacating office under this rule, are not eligible for re-appointment to the Public Works Department.

It has been decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, that special exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of Government, be admitted in the case of officers who, on account of specially accelerated military promotion for distinguished service in the field, have reached the rank of Major-General without attaining the departmental rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class, required under the rule, for re-employment in the Public Works Department.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rájpútána and Bilúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be notified in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that it be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin for information.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, together with a copy of the Despatch read in the preamble.

No. 126.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1095 G., dated 16th April 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Retirement of Officers of the Military Works and Public Works Departments who, at the age of 50 years, have not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1884 G., dated 26th September 1887.

Read—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 12 P. W., dated 21st February 1889.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the Resolution quoted above, regarding the retirement of officers of the Military Works and Public Works Departments, who, at the age of 50 years, have not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the rule is not to be applied absolutely, as in the case of superannuations, under the 55 years rule. Each case which may come under the operation of the Resolution of 26th September 1887 must be specially dealt with on its own merits, and with due consideration of any special circumstances, other than inefficiency or misconduct, which may have tended to retard the advancement in the Department of the officer concerned. Relaxation of the rule may then be permitted if it appears that an officer has been prevented by causes, unconnected with any default on his part, from being promoted to the Superintending Engineer class before attaining the age of 50 years.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rájpútána and Bilúchistán.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that copy be forwarded to the Military Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.